MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicl

VOL. III. NO. 239 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915. CITY PRICE

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers		Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.					
Oct.					
10th "	Arabia	..	8000	---	---
17th "	Karmala	..	9000	---	---
24th "	Moldavia	..	10000	---	---
31st "	Caledonia	..	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Khyber	..	9000	---	---
14th "	Persia	..	8000	---	---
21st "	Medina	..	12500	---	---
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	..	11500	---	---
5th Dec.	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva	..	9000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Arabia	..	8000	---	---

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct.	16th Oct
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	20th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru.	.. 4538	3rd Oct	13th Oct.
Luzon Maru	.. 4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Ume Maru	.. 3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer,	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	---	19th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	426	658
London via Marseilles	659	1,063	483	798
Liverpool	699	999	468	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 9th October. †Direct.
"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m., 12th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "PENTAKOTA," 3,418 tons sailing on Friday, the 8th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,365 tons, sailing on or about 21st October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
7th Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	28th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST. MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year, will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGH
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 74.

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Kyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien	Sydney.
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 21.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

WANTED.

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED—at once a LADY TYPIST must be thoroughly experienced in General Mercantile Office Correspondence. Only Europeans need apply to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1978

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

FOR SALE.—A Cabriolet, new tyres, and good order, lately property of Major Greig. Apply Dr. GHASVALA, Owen-Dunn Road. Gamdevie. 1976

FOR SALE.—20 h.p. FLAT CAR—7 seater in good running order. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply to J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., 3, Queen's Gardens, Poona. 1975

FOR SALE—A handsome, fast, strong, dark, bay waler cob, about 15.1, very quiet, broken to single, double and saddle. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 1979

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather. Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

OUR Marshalls' Compound Portable STEAM ENGINE of 16 N.H.P. with High and Low Pressure Cylinders, 150 lbs Steam Working Pressure and everything else complete on Travelling Wheels. Worked only six months. Original price (Rs. 6,100.) Any reasonable offers will be considered. Apply to "P." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1977

FOR SALE—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE—Borda well water works pumping machinery.

Boiler—80 I.H.P., 80lbs working pressure.

Pumps—Cameron type, 6 "or an 8" stroke 35 useful strokes per minute, single acting with two cylinders giving 300 gallons of water per hour.

Pipes—4in. main, 4317 feet in length.

For more particulars. Apply to:—
R. G. GHAROTE,
Secretary, Municipal Commitee,
Warora.
1981 District Chanda C.P.

FOR SALE—High Class Furniture.

1. Dinner Table, Circular, for 4 to 6, Expands to seat 12 to 14. Rs. 200.
2. Twelve chairs, Rs. 180.
3. Dresser, Old English Pattern, Rs. 150.
1, 2 and 3 match are made of Blackwood (Rosewood). Table is highly polished for use without cloth.
4. Ladies' writing table, Rs. 200.
5. Mirror Over Mantel, Rs. 100.
6. Screen (damaged slightly), Rs. 50.
4, 5 and 6 carved Saharanpore work made to order.
7. What-not corner-piece, Rs. 100.

Apply to
LT.-COL. J. C. C. PERKINS,
Military Accounts Department,
1960 Poona.

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Rummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—a P. W. D. Accountant in the Office of the State Engineer, P. W. D. Bikaner. Salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with references and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 906

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once a qualified ACCOUNTANT, who knows how to keep accounts of a Limited Liability Company, stating monthly pay required, with testimonials. Address: H. VERMA, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chhindwara, C.P. 901

WANTED Head Mistress for Primary and Infant Class, salary Rs. 80 per mensem, free house to take up duties from 1-11-15, must be qualified. Knowledge of piano essential.

HONY. SECY.,
E. I. Ry., European School,
905 Saheb gunge.

WANTED.—An experienced hand to work as Assistant Settlement Officer under Durbar in Bijawar State for Revision of Settlement. A retired and qualified officer preferred.—Applications with least acceptable amount of salary solicited.

Address DEWAN, BIJAWAR STATE,
907 Bijawar, Bundelkhand, C.I.

WANTED PT. WAY INSPECTOR, having good experience of construction and open line. Free quarters. Post permanent with future prospects. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and lowest pay accepted with testimonials before the 15th October, 1915. Selected candidate is required to join by the 1st November, 1915.

MANAGER,
902 D. B. Ry., Dholpur.

WANTED for the B. N. Ry. European School Chakardharpur, a trained and experienced Teacher as Head Mistress, must be an F. A.

Preference will be given to the one who is conversant with cookery, needlework and music.

Salary Rs. 150 together with free furnished quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials &c., to The MANAGER, European School, Chakardharpur, B.N.

WANTED an ENGLISH MOTOR MECHANIC to supervise the working and repair of petrol Motor lorries. A thoroughly practical Mechanic who has had previous experience of similar work is required. The appointment will be on a pay of Rs. 275 a month and non-pensionable and the holder will be liable to discharge on a month's notice. Applications stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 25th October, 1915.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Telegraph Workshops.
904 Alipore, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows respectively has been published as required by Sub-section 6 of the aforesaid Section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rupee One per copy, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the list in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November 1915 in accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th October, 1915.
1788

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 868 of 1915.

LOOLWABIBI, widow and others ...Plaintiffs.
v.
HASSAN bin MAHOMED & others Defendants

ALL persons having any claim against the estate of the deceased Ebrahim bin Abdul Salam are hereby called to make the same known to the Receivers of the estate of the said deceased by sending the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the estate will be administered after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived or void.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1915.

DASTUR & CO.,
1987 Receivers' Attorneys.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the year ending 30th of June, 1915, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 5th October, 1915, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 17/18, Elphinstone Circle, on and after 11th October, 1915, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 27th September, 1915, on production of share Certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th October, 1915.
1981

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
APOLLO RECLAMATION.
COTTON PLOTS.

FIRMS wishing to occupy the abovenamed plots for the ensuing Season of 1915-16 are requested to pay in the Season Rent by the 20th October, 1915, at the Port Trust Revenue Office, Apollo Reclamation.

E. Y. WATSON,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay, 5th October, 1915. 1980

MATHERAN WATER SUPPLY.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender rates for the construction of masonry tanks, filters and buildings in connection with the above scheme. Contractors may tender for the whole work or for any portion. The sites of the various works will be shown on application to the Secretary Matheran Municipality. Drawings and specifications may be inspected and tender forms with conditions of contract obtained on payment of Re. 1 at the Office of the undersigned. Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon, Wednesday, October 20th and must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Matheran Water Supply" with the required earnest money enclosed. The right is reserved to reject all or any tender.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
Executive Engineer,
1967 Northern Sanitary District.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DHRANGADHRA (Kathiawar) Famine Relief Committee wants to purchase 50,000 (Fifty thousand) maunds of grass and invites tenders from sellers and contractors of grass to be forwarded to the undersigned within a fortnight stating particulars as to locality, quality, quantity, rates, delivery at Dhrangadhra Station and other conditions.

MANISHANKER G. BHATT,
President.
Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar), Sept. 29. 900

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOMANJI ADERJI ENGINEER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant Las contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the puchaser's attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground demised in perpetuity by Indenture of lease dated 21st July 1913 made between Haji Ibrahim Haji Latiff, Haji Mahomed Haji Ibrahim and Ibrahim Mahomed of the one part and Bamubai alias Amirbai daughter of Khudabax Mowlabux of the other part situate lying and being at De' Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 826.66 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with adjoining land under Old Nos. 47-67-89-175-645-646-583-603 and 764 New Nos. 11931-11934 and 11957 and New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2641, 2/2642 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2526(2A) and Street No. 38AA and Ward No. 2526(2B) Street No.38AB and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say:—On the North by the property of the Lessors on the South by the property of the Lessors on the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Road and on the West by the property of Haji Ahmed Hassam Agboatwalla.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1915.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
1985 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, have contracted and agreed with Messrs. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA for the absolute sale to them free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, assignment, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the godown standing thereon situate on Elphinstone estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 303 and 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Poona Street, on or towards the South by the land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of which Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan is now registered as lessee and on which a warehouse has been constructed, on or towards the East by land leased to Haji Rahimtulla and on or towards the West by land also belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and Near Municipal Ward No. 5163 and Street No. 6.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1915.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
1986 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th October at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53 Medows Street Fort, (1st floor opposite the Oak Lane), the high class and made-to-order T. and B. W. furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, English chairs, silk tapestry lined fancy drawing room suites, cosey corner screens, marble top table, drawing room Chesterfield cabinets, single and double almiras, Curzon chair, easy chairs, low chairs, baba easychairs, tiled teapoys, show cases, writing tables, clothes basket, hat stand, dinner waggons, rocking chairs, piano stool, baba motor car, iron cot, commodess crockeryware, etc.

The property of N. M. Rawal, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF 114 CHESTS LEAF TEA.

On MONDAY, the 11th October, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their office by order of Messrs. Manilal Mmthalal & Bros., and on account and at the risk of:—

L. A. M. Mir (Yahudi Abedin Minisia). 50 Chests Java Tea Chalamsa Mugal Jainal Abedin Kajrani.
64 Chests Calcutta Leaf Tea.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 p. m. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 10 p. m.

THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMATIC STORY

"BOOTLES' BABY"

by JOHN STRANGE WINTER, England's MOST FAMOUS MILITARY WRITER, with an all-star cast of London Players, including **BEN WEBSTER** from **HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.** A healthy and delightful story of a BRITISH CAVALRY STATION, containing some very vivid RACECOURSE SCENES. **Not a dull moment in this film! Sound, solid acting by leading London Players!**

"Bootles' Baby" is played by an actress
FOUR YEARS OF AGE!!!

Oh! Look!!
Got it!! What?

Why the longest and most amazing Exclusive Serial Film ever produced!!

ONLY 11 MILES IN LENGTH.

They can't beat it!!

SEE NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Telephone — SANDHURST ROAD — No. 1266.
BOMBAY.
Manager:—Leslie H. Roth.

DE LUXE PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT. 6-30 & 10 p.m. TO-NIGHT

GALA NIGHT

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

GLADYS KERR
In New Songs and Dances

LAURA DIAMOND
In New Instrumental Music
SONGS & DANCES

Our Keyston Comedy
THE BAGGAGE SMASHER

STAR DRAMA
DREADED JOY
Wife in a Worskshop between two Girls, etc.

TO-NIGHT GALA NIGHT.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WALER AND ARAB HORSES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND WALER HORSES, MAIL VANS, HARNESS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1915, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), in the Post Office Stables, next to Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder:—

Arab and waler horses, mail-vans, harness, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Funded ... Bank of Bombay.

Bankers—... ct of the Fund is to en... to make provision after ... married persons ... s in the shape of a ... their death for their wi... Subscriptions are ... monthly pension for life. No distinc... based upon a very large sca... tion between European and In... and other Funds are invested in Government ... approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

[Office, School and College Groups] at special reduced rates.

Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

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"THE PERILS OF PAULIN

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EIGHTH AND NINTH EPISODES.

Intensely Exciting and full of Hair-raising Thrills.

A RACE WITH A DEATH-DEALING BOLDER AND A FLIGHT IN A BURNING AERO-PLANE.

Are only a few of the many thrills provided this week.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Vivacious and Charming

MISS PEARL WHITE

who has already conquered the hearts of Bombay Public.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

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Telephone 2020.

3 SHOWS—on week days—3 SHOWS.

TIME.—7, 8·45 & 10 p. m.

DO YOU ENJOY A SENSATIONAL AND

THEN READ THE STORY

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IN THIS PAPER.

START IT TO-DAY—IT WILL AMAZE AND INTEREST YOU.

A carefully condensed Synopsis of previous chapters is giv beginning of each page, so that you can start the story at any time.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6.

Jehangir	Lewis	Jeddah.
Maur	Svensen	Bangkok
Thistleard	Young	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.

Umtala	Cox	Leith
slami	Watson	Aden
uerimba	Bamber	Calcutta
ellasco	Robertson	Aberdeen
olobaria	Armour	Rangoon
ellore	King	Shanghai
inga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels received port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamers	City of Calcutta	for	Karachi
,,	Egyptian Prince	for	Hull
,,	Ardanmhor	for	Manchester

The following vessels entered the dock for loading :—

Steamer	Thistleard	for	New York

S. S. Iyo Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca on the 5th instant.

S. S. Jehangir :—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. B. Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maur :—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Suensen, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 15th ultimo, with timber as cargo.

S. S. Thistleard :—The steamer Thistleard, 2,533 tons, Captain R. C. Young, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Nellore :—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nellore, 4,850 tons, Captain King, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Egyptian Prince :—The steamer Egyptian Prince, 2,017 tons, Captain A. McMillan, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ardanmhor :—The steamer Ardanmhor 2,829 tons, Captain G. A. Cockell, will sail to-day for Manchester, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Calcutta :—The steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain Rigby, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Kamakura Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (homeward bound), on the 4th instant.

Wednesday, October 6th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
G. Bahaduri		K. N. & Co
H. Ferrara		Shaw Wallace
N. Ardanmhor	Cockell	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co
2 Rheinfels		W. & G. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Egyptian Prince	Guillan	D. Nanji & Co
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
10 & 11 Glenmoor		K. N. & Co
12 & 13 City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N. & Co
14 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co
6 City of Lahore		K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kboargon	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Suensen	
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co
Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 52 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 44 bales wool, R. Agachand; 144 bales wool, G. H. Karim; 14 bales wool, Voomersee; 8 bales wool, B. Valabdas.

Rheinfels (s) 20 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 500 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 25 bales sewre cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 1,000 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 2,400 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Rheinfels (s) 4,230 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo; 112 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jewandas & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Thistleard (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Karmala (s) 11 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 3 cases coloured piece goods King, King & Co.; 38 cases opium, M. M. & Co.; 710 bales hemp, Bell Russ & Co.; 12 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Co.; 400 cwts. methee seed, A. Durst; 500 cwts. poppyseed A. Durst; 50 cwts. nutmeg, E. Mahomed; 100 casks goat skins, E. W. Steen; 27 casks goat skins, Nizamudden & Co.; 102 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damji & Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.; 1 hot palmarosa oil, Volkart Bros.; 45 cwts. cajoo, D. Sapat & Co.; 230 cwts. raisins, T. Canjee & Co.; 12 cwts. beeswax E. Mahomed; 869 cwts. kissmiss dry fruits, D. Passo & Co.; 1,909 cwts. groundnut oil cake, S. Rowjee & Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 337 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,980 cwts. peas, Ralli Bros.; 300 cwts. gum olibanum, T. Canji & Co.; 58 cwts. capsicum, M. A. Kayum; 20 cwts. raisins, M. A. Kayum; 276 cwts. soapnuts, M. Essofbhoy & Sons; 300 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jewandas & Co.; 21 bales woollen carpets, R. Damji; 105 cwts. gum kadaya, S. Cooverji & Co.; 220 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji & Co.; 150 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed; 75 cwts. kissmiss, E. Mahomed.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 369 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 2,600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 3,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 520 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton yarn, J. David; 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 280 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 217 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Montbello from Genoa, Maritima Italiana :—4 cases shawls, 4 cases woollen goods, 40 bales, 8 cases cotton yarn, 1 case artificial silk laces, 14 cases silk goods, 201 cases, 21 packages cotton goods, 2 cases musical instruments.

S. S. Colaba from London, Agents, M. M. & Co. :—40 crates plaster of Paris, 24 cases photographic goods, 3 cases cobra polish, 45 cases gin, 35 cases biscuits, 25 drums turpentine, 5 cases pumice stone, 1 case cotton, 2 cases soap, 11 cases, 24 bundles motor car & accessories, 1 case acetine, 21 packages, 8 cases zinc sheets, 25 drums ceresit, 1 case boots, 1 case lead, 51 cases confectionery, 22 cases glaxo, 1 truss canvas, 254 barrels asphalte, 7 cases, 28 bales paper, 54 cases, 1 package provisions, 88 packages, 158 cases medicine.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

BISHOP WHO RECEIVED A WHITE FEATHER.

At a women's meeting for national service at the Surrey Theatre on Sept. 10, Sir L. Chiozza Money read the following telegram from Mr. Lloyd George :—

"Increasing number of women at present being employed on munitions, and many more needed. In the large firms in the metal trades alone there are 20,000 more women employed this year than last. In many branches of munition work women can be employed in still greater number as it is found that the work to be done is such as they can perform satisfactorily."

There was a large attendance at the meeting, and a resolution, proposed by Mrs. Maxse, urging that every fit man should be made available for the fighting line or for national service at home, and that the services of women should be recognised, was passed.

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Russell Wakefield) remarked that he had just returned from the front, and some "anonymous person" had sent him a white feather. He was told that he deserved the white feather because he had allowed himself to be sacrificed to a particular gang. He regretted that the question of national service had become a matter of party and of journalistic rivalry, and he was a little surprised that at the Trade Union Congress that kind of atmosphere seemed somehow or other to influence the vote which was taken. If Lord Kitchener, was to call for national service he dare not do so in advance of public opinion, and the greatest help that could be given was to educate public opinion. To say that "conscription" was undemocratic was an absurdity.

Lady Askwith said that there was something horrible in sitting at home in comfort whilst those we loved were suffering. There were those who had snatched the jobs of the men who had gone out—their posts, their positions, their practices—and had made blood money out of the war. She mentioned that badges were to be given to women munition workers in the factories.

Sir L. Chiozza Money said that the voluntary system had crippled and was continuing to cripple our efforts. He pleaded for compulsion in the sacred name of liberty. We required another 1,500,000 men at least, and even if 30,000 recruits were obtained every week it would take 50 weeks to get the number, and we could not wait all that time.

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received a telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at about noon yesterday to the effect that an area of low pressure is developing in the north-east, where the weather will be probably squally.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 5th October 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

To-day's weather report indicates that the storm is moving to the north and its centre is near Sutna. It is still giving widespread rain. Conditions have again become unsettled off the Kathiawar coast and light rain has continued in Gujarat and South Rajputana.

The principal amounts are, Tezpur and Nowgong one had a half inches each; Bogra, Durbhanga, Cawnpore, and Jubbulpore one each; Agra, Udaipur and Mount Abu a half each. No large change forecasted.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th October 1915 was 29.896 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.715	inches
Temperature of Air	82.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	,,
Dew Point	77.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.864	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,S.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	127	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.72	inches.
Total fall during month	1.03	,,
Do. do. year	76.07	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct. 6th	0.69	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h m	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m	ft. in.
W.	6	m 9 25	26 8	6	m 2 54	18 2
		9 42a	26 5		3 36a	17 8
TH	7	m 10 0	27 4	7	m 3 38	17 7
		10 24a	27 8		4 8a	16 6
FR.	8	m 10 35	27 11	8	m 4 18	17 2
		11 6a	28 8		4 40a	15 5
SAT.	9	m 11 11	28 3	9	m 4 58	16 11
		11 49a	29 4		5 13a	14 7
SUN.	10	m 11 48	28 3	10	m 5 38	17 1
					5 47a	14 1
MON	11	m 0 33	29 7	11	m 6 19	17 6
		0 29a	27 11		6 23a	14 0
TU	12	m 1 18	29 4	12	m 7 2	18 3
		1 6a	27 4		7 4a	14 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 7 (Thursday)	,, 6h 30m	,, 6h. 23m.
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h 30m	,, 6h. 22m.
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 22m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m	,, 6h. 21m.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 20m.
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15m 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A MISSIONARY MEDICAL MAN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The question of dealing with the spread of tuberculosis in India has been engaging the attention of the Government of India. They accordingly decided to employ Dr. Lancaster a Missionary Medical man of Peshawar, to enquire and report upon the disease working under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association. Dr. Lancaster has made extensive enquiries after touring all over India and embodied his conclusions in a report which he has submitted to the Government of India. It may be hoped that Dr. Lancaster's report will be published in due course.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the central parts of the division. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Hissar; minimum temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.45in., Jhansi 1.00in., Cawnpore 0.94in. and Allahabad 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is below the average in the north-east United Provinces; night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. **Humidity is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in lower Sind and below it in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess except in upper Sind.**

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Central India West; Rajkot has had 0.27in., Surat 0.75in., Deesa 0.35in. and Neemuch 0.73in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Maximum temperature is generally in defect and the minimum in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 1.00in., Saugor 0.56in. and Hoshangabad 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect and the minimum in excess at most places.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.57in., Ratnagiri 0.17in. and Karwar 0.19in. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.52in., of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at most places. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the south-east United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces and local in Gujarat and Central India West. Some showers are recorded in Kathiawar and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The storm is to-day in the neighbourhood of Allahabad where rainfall has slightly increased in amount and area. The Arabian Sea disturbance off the Kathiawar coast has become more marked and weather in lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar is in an unsettled condition.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces and in the north Konkan and local in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. A few falls may occur in the south-east Punjab, lower Sind and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.3	70.4	62	0	0	—0.01
Do. (5th Oct.)						
Jask	93.6	77.5	27	0	0	—0.06
Do. (5th Oct.)						
Muskat	94.0	81.4	68	0	0	—0.17
Do. (5th Oct.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	73.5	72	0.65	4.08	
Rawalpindi	91.7	61.2	70	14.58	7.95	
Lahore	92.2	70.6	81	6.57	8.62	
Hissar	90.0	74.8	73	6.52		
Ambala	91.7	74.1	88	21.82	1.69	
Delhi	90.8	78.9	69	13.05	10.48	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	77.8	77	0.45	16.04	—8.50
Mainpuri	90.1	77.4	85	0.06	21.43	—2.34
Jhansi	87.6	74.8	46	1.00	20.49	—14.45
Cawnpore	84.0	74.7	93	0.94	56.34	23.34
Allahabad	84.2	76.0	80	0.45	41.04	5.92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.1	65.4	42	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	96.2	81.2	73	..	0.38	—5.75
Ajmer	87.4	75.0	85	..	10.66	—3.84
Jalpore	94.5	75.1	75	..	10.53	—11.23
Kotah	92.6	77.2	75	..	15.86	—10.29
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	76.0	80	0.05	4.67	—8.64
Dwarka	89.5	79.9	84	..	7.96	5.73
Veraval	84.9	78.3	88	..	10.30	—6.78
Rajkot	90.4	73.3	85	0.27	11.32	—14.25
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	77.4	79	..	10.62	—9.14
Surat	82.5	74.5	88	0.75	26.39	—13.34
Ahmedabad	94.6	77.4	83	0.05	10.44	—18.43
Deesa	93.9	76.7	87	0.35	9.61	—16.60
Neemuch	88.0	72.8	93	0.73	14.20	—12.25
Indore	86.1	73.1	93	0.01	26.34	—5.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.3	74.3	93	1.00	70.69	19.66
Saugor	83.2	72.6	93	0.56	41.93	—0.65
Hoshangabad	85.7	70.4	92	0.31	43.40	—2.57
Khandwa	86.8	74.9	91	..	23.51	—1.23
Akola	87.0	74.7	78	..	26.22	—2.63
Amraoti	83.1	73.8	84	..	30.12	0.49
Nagpur	84.3	75.1	87	0.09	44.20	0.40
Chanda	86.9	76.0	81	0.03	37.31	—0.78
Raipur	81.9	74.6	92	0.01	50.55	5.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	78.2	93	0.75	75.20	5.82
Ratnagiri	84.7	77.3	91	0.17	97.87	1.90
Mormugao	85.3	77.6	91	0.03	83.04	3.51
Karwar	83.4	76.3	87	0.19	96.10	—16.92
SCINDIAT DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.6	70.6	76	..	20.18	0.52
Ahmednagar	84.7	65.4	85	..	27.69	8.96
Poona	83.8	70.5	86	..	33.67	11.99
Sholapur	86.3	68.6	87	..	24.71	0.79
Bijapur	82.4	67.8	85	..	20.36	4.47
Belgaum	78.1	68.7	90	..	44.53	4.92
Aurangabad	86.2	68.1	81	..	27.35	2.76
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.3	72.8	76	0.52	32.68	—3.73
Hyderabad	83.7	71.1	93	..	48.41	23.73
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.9	77.4	82	0.01	91.59	—18.42
Calicut	86.2	79.1	81	..	89.79	—0.56
Cochin	89.5	79.5	73	..	33.73	9.27
Colombo	85.3	78.1	78	..	28.35	5.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.6	80.2	75	0.10	36.20	12.06
Bellary	87.1	70.5	71	..	22.88	11.16
Cuddapah	92.6	77.7	73	..	18.01	—2.85
Madras	91.9	79.5	82	0.01	22.69	4.64
Bangalore	82.3	65.8	87	..	22.07	6.98
Coimbatore	90.6	71.6	84	..	10.20	3.78
Trichinopoly	95.1	74.8	69	..	12.63	0.18
Negapatam	94.1	78.7	69	..	11.11	—0.31

SWIMMING TO DRAW FIRE.

A MAJOR'S DARING FEAT.

The following remarkable account of how Major Freyberg, of the Naval Brigade, swam, ashore at the Dardanelles to draw the Turkish fire appears in the "New Zealand Herald" :—

One of the most extraordinary and daring feats in the war has been accomplished by a young New Zealander, who, however, is not serving with the New Zealand Forces, writes Mr. Malcolm Ross, official war correspondent with the New Zealand Forces, in describing the act of bravery for which Major Freyberg received the Distinguished Service Order.

Many people in the Dominion will remember "Tiny" Freyberg, who, as a school boy, was a champion swimmer. He is now a full-blown major, has been wounded three times, and has been twice mentioned in despatches. He joined the Naval Brigade, fought at Antwerp, was wounded, received his captaincy, and was mentioned in despatches. Afterwards he came out with the brigade to the Dardanelles.

When an attack was about to be delivered farther down the peninsula it was decided to despatch three boatloads of men ashore to light flares on the beach, so as to draw the fire of the enemy and engage their attention.

Freyberg was to command the landing party. He, however, pointed out to Major-General Paris that this meant sacrificing the lives of the men, not one of whom would be likely to return alive, and he suggested that he himself should be allowed to perform the mission by swimming ashore. It was, therefore, arranged that on April 24 he was to go in a destroyer and make a reconnaissance. This was done, the destroyer being fired at by the Turkish field batteries and maxims.

On the following evening three cutters and two picket boats were loaded with men as if for a night landing, and Freyberg, having had his skin painted khaki, got into the destroyer, which was to drop him in the sea about half a mile from the shore. By this time night had fallen, but there was faint moonlight. In the uncertain light it was not easy to judge distance, and young Freyberg found that he was in for a swim of two miles, with three oil flares and two Holmes lights which he carried in a waterproof bag, with sufficient air in it to support the weight in the water. He also carried attached to a belt round his waist a small revolver and a sheath knife.

ON THE OPPOSITE BEACH.

He was put into the water some time after midnight, and he judged that it took him an hour and a half to swim ashore. He had to dodge the ordinary landing-place, where there were barbed-wire entanglements, and landed on a rugged bit of beach. From there he crawled inland for a quarter of a mile to a place where on the previous day he had noticed some trenches. They proved to be dumfy trenches, and he could hear the Turks talking and see them striking matches to light their cigarettes in the lines higher up.

The water had been bitterly cold, and he now felt symptoms of cramp, so he crawled back to the beach, lit one of his flares, and dived back into the sea. The alarm was at once given in the Turkish trenches and firing commenced. He swam farther along the beach landed again, and lit a second flare. He repeated the performance a third time still farther along the shore, the destroyer meantime having opened fire over the other lights with her 12-pounders and Maxims.

Having safely accomplished his mission Major Freyberg started to swim back on a line due south, as arranged, steering by a compass on his wrist, to a spot where it had been arranged the destroyer would pick him up. The destroyer, however, was not there, and he had to float about for nearly an hour. The day before they had seen a shark following the destroyer, and when a great porpoise rose beside him about halfway across he admits that he got an awful fright.

After floating around for about an hour, and all firing having by that time ceased, he started to swim in the direction in which he thought the destroyer might be, and presently, in answer to his "cooees," the destroyer came along and picked him up. This uncertain floating around in the dark—the moon having gone down—was the worst part of the whole adventure.

The Board of Scientific Advice will meet at Delhi next month. The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, will preside and members who are mostly heads of scientific departments will attend. The Board will pass the annual report for last year.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. Q-3

BOGUS VANDERBILT

ALLEGED COMMISSION OF £6,000,0

At the Central Criminal Court, London, before Judge Atherley Jones on Sept. 10, Frederick Washington Vanderbilt, aged 66, described as an agent, pleaded guilty to obtaining small sums of money by false pretences.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, for the prosecution, said that in May the prisoner met Frederick Thomas Cleal, an insurance agent, and told him that he was a member of the Vanderbilt family, of America, that he was authorised to raise capital for a British American Club to be started in London, and that he was empowered to raise £50,000 for incidental expenses. He added that he had been to the Automobile Club, whose members had subscribed already 20gs. each, while a number of Americans were finding money. He said, further, that the directors had been appointed, and that they were the Duke of Westminister, Lord Lonsdale, and Mr. Justice Darling (laughter).

He had approached the Duke of Westminister as to the site of the club, which was to be where St. George's Hospital stands. He produced plans which, he said, were for the new club, and added that he had been promised a commission of six and a-quarter millions (laughter), and was, therefore, able to pay £20 for every £1 subscribed. He offered Mr. Cleal the post of assistant secretary at £500 a year. Astonishing as it was, Mr. Cleal believed the story, and subscribed £1. The prisoner asked him to get some of his friends to subscribe, and a woman was induced to hand over £10. They received a filled-up form in which the prisoner agreed that in consideration of their entering into the agreement he would give a bonus of £1 for every 1s. subscribed. An address in Charing Cross-road was given as the temporary offices of the club.

The prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Alfred Kay, a hairdresser, in St. Paul's-road, and after being shaved ,remarked: "Do you know who you have just shaved? I am one of the Vanderbilt family. I am a cousin of the Duchess of Marlborough, and cousin of the man who went down in the Lusitania." He handed Mr. Kay his card, and the latter was so impressed that he subscribed £1. When arrested he said to the detective: "You arrest me at your peril." Counsel added that there was also a charge of obtaining credit to the extent of £10. He answered an advertisement regarding a furnished house at Highbury, and induced the owner to let him share the place.

STATEMENTS DENIED.

"As to the prisoner being a member of the Vanderbilt family," counsel said, "I may say he is not the son of any one member of that family." When the accused was before that court previously a Pinkerton detective was present to say that the family had never heard of him. The secretary of the Automobile Club would say that none of the members had paid anything on account of the club. As to the St. George's Hospital site, there was only one bid for it, and the prisoner had nothing to do with it.

Evidence was given that the prisoner first came under the notice of the police in 1897, when he carried on a moneylending business which proved a swindle. He then conducted a matrimonial agency. In 1904 he was sentenced to six months for obtaining money by false pretences, and in 1911, at the Central Criminal Court, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for false pretences in connection with the manufacture of emeralds. Since he came out of prison he had not been known to do a day's honest work. He made the acquaintace of a widow at Higbury and attempted to obtain £1,000 from her.

Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the prisoner, said he still adhered to his statement that he was a natural son of one of the Vanderbilts, and it might have been that for want of guidance and control he had gone on the wrong course. The prisoner was born in India, where he remained until he was 23 years old, and then came to England. From that time until his conviction he had spent most of his time between this country and the Continent.

Judge Atherley Jones, in passing sentence, said that though the frauds were of an ingenious character they were of a type which should have led any reasonable minded person to have seen their hollowness. On account of the prisoner's age he would not send him back to penal servitude, but he would be sent to prison for 15 months.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are [illegible] B 23

ECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ 12″ (Fixed)	40	0	0
„ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating).	75	0	0
„ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating).	65	0	0
A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	55	0	0
„ „ „ 12″ (Fixed)	42	0	0
„ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating).	80	0	0
„ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating).	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S OMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Since the Government scheme of war-risks insurance for ships and cargoes was instituted the business has proved quite profitable for the State. Indeed, merchants and shipowners have complained that the premiums charged were too high, and since there has been experience on which to measure the risk, a great deal of the best business has been taken at lower rates in the ordinary insurance market. Yet it is rumoured that once again the Government are about to raise their rates.

The premiums at the present time on ships are at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and as the losses have only been at the rate of 4 per cent. there should obviously be an ample margin here if all the ships had been insured under the Government scheme. If the Government rates are put up, then the War Risks Associations, by which the Government scheme is carried on, will lose more of the best business to the insurance market—a most unfortunate result.

These associations, in fact, will be left with the business of insuring only the vessels trading in and out of the ports of the United Kingdom; and obviously it cannot be to the national interest that the insurance rates on these voyages, by which our exports and imports are carried, should be substantially above the insurance rates on other voyages. Because, if that happens, there will be a direct encouragement to shipowners to trade elsewhere than with the United Kingdom.

The mere rumour that the Government rates are to be raised has such a disquieting effect that it ought to be contradicted if it is not well founded.

CANADA'S WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS.

An official publication of the Department of Trade and Commerce which is now being issued deals with the prohibition of the export of wheat and flour to neutral countries, and states that the only object of the prohibition is to prevent food products reaching enemy countries. It is not the intention or desire of the Canadian Government to prevent exports of wheat and flour to neutral countries under precautions which make it certain that these expots will not find their way to enemy countries. The British Government has been negotiating with Neutrals with the object of providing for export to them under conditions which preclude re-export, and such an arrangement has been concluded with Holland. Canadian wheat and flour may be exported to Holland under licence when consigned to the Netherlands Government.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..		..
„ „ Imports		14,000
Mid. Americans		7.25d
Egyptian F. G. F.		10.05d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Jan. ..	13.02
	Mar. ..	13.30
New York Official noon call	Jan. ..	13.16
	Mar. ..	13.41
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. }	Not
	Mar. }	received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Oct.	6.95	7.02
Oct.-Nov.	6.95	7.02
Nov.-Dec.	6.97	7.04
Dec.-Jan.	6.98	7.05
Jan.-Feb.	6.99	7.06
Feb.-March	7.01	7.08
March-April	7.02	7.09
April-May	7.02	7.09
May-June	7.03	7.10
June-July	7.01	7.08
July-Aug.	6.99	7.06
Aug.-Sept.	6.85	6.92

If the bowels are closed up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D-25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Oct.	6.95	7.13
Oct.-Nov.	6.95	7.13
Nov.-Dec.	6.97	7.15
Dec.-Jan.	6.98	7.16
Jan.-Feb.	6.99	7.17
Feb.-Mar.	7.01	7.18
March.-April	7.02	7.20
April-May	7.02	7.20
May-June	7.03	7.21
June-July	7.01	7.19
July-Aug.	6.99	7.17
Aug.-Sep.	6.85	7.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th

M. G. Bengal Good	5.05
„ „ Fully Good	5.20
„ „ Fine	5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.50
„ „ Fine	5.80
„ Broach Good	6.50
„ „ Fully Good	6.65
„ „ Fine	6.80
„ Scinde Good	5.00
„ „ Fully Good	5.15
„ „ Fine	5.30

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Otc. 5th,

Tone of Cloths :—Strong with a fair inquiry for cloth.

Tone of Yarns :—Dearer with a limited buying.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 5th.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	73,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
„ to Continent ..	10,000
Futures at New York Jan.	12.98
Previous closing price	12.79
Futures at New York Mar.	13.25
Previous closing price	13.06
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00
Previous price	11.81
Futures at New Orleans	12.87
Previous price	12.66
Futures at New Orleans January ..	13.14
Previous price	12.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.70.00
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

MONEY MARKET

London, Oct. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	..23/13/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅜
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4.13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	6
Interest day to day loans	4½
„ 7 day market loans	4⅜

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £250,000.

The sum of £450,000 has been earmarked for Egypt.

Exchange on London at Paris Francs. 27.26

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 5th.

3½%	1925/28	£92½
4½%	1925/45	£97¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 4th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Oct.-Dec.	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	21/9
Tone:—Very Dull.	
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. Sellers	55/9
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta October-December	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October-December	20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta October-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi October-December	21/9
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. paid	56

London, Oct. 5th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July No Sellers.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—Nominal.

Victorian.—Nominal.

New South Wales.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 38/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 61/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53/3

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers. 57

Toria Rapeseed Ferozepore Bold 3% Sep.-Oct. Sellers 53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Value. 52/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov. Hull Value. £ 9/0/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£86½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£72⅛
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	46½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Paid. 2/4⅛

Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. 2/5⅜

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The market to-day is again very firm owing to higher advices from Home. A fair amount of business has been done in New Crop, Japanese houses being the principal buyers. Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote :—

Fully Good Bengal 248.

Fine Akola 285.

Good Broach 312-12-0.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			315/6	Apr. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	257	247/8	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..		..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms) 250		..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Khandesh 274/5		..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Mathia		..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..		..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	300	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Nagpore	297	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G Akola Khgm., Fair staple	285	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Bengals	256	..	..	Nov. 1915
„	257	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatseedscription)	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	250 Oct.	1915.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	256 Oct.	1915.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th October, 1915 :—

Cotton	7,621 Bales.
Wheat	28,965 cwts.
Linseed	1,510 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	9,172 „
Ginjellyseed	1,132 „
Poppyseed	3,068 „
Groundnuts	1,445 „
Castorseed	13,545 „
Rice	14,495 „
Myrabollams	154 „
Cottonseed	18,954 „
Mowrasced	552 „
Gram	3,200 „
Joowar	8,526 „
Maize	1,910 „
Barley	514 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-11-3, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.

Forward A.-May. ...Rs. 8-15, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ... Rs. 7-6, R.D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 8-12, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 8-13, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed

Bold white 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 47, B. T. per candy. Dec.-Jan.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Nov.

Bank's Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 5-16d. November.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4½d.
France 3 m-s. Ready	189½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	172½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations and revived a little before close. Tata Iron and Steel shares changed hands in lots and a tendency of some weakness was noticed.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids improved to Rs. 520, Fazulbhai closed at Rs. 371½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 175 x. d.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 872½ in the morning but at the close moved up to Rs 882½.

Madhavji kept firm at Rs. 1.065.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,807½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,405.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 181½. Edward Sassoons were placed at Rs. 205 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 191½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 902½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 193½ and Preference at Rs. 158½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 565.

Mckenzie Saw Mill shares were placed at Rs. 169. Alcock and Ashdowns improved to Rs. 326.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 105½ and Deferred to Rs. 201.

Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 154.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 1,072½.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 114 c. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was very restricted and the quotation stood at Rs. 87½ (clean pieces)

4 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

At yesterday's Share Market Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 86-8 Rs. 86-9, small sums at Rs. 87-2, Rs. 87-4.

Apparently the rapid advances of the last few days in the price of coal shares was thought to be too bullish a rate in the last hour on Monday. There was a marked desire to sell even with a fall in prices yesterday. There was no recovery and in some instances a further decline to place, but this is an irregular incidence.

Coal Shares :—Tihalgore 25, Bhulanbararu 25½, Huntodih 13, Jumoni 4½, Kosoonda and Nyadee 20½, Kuardih 12, Ranigunge 28½, Standard 24⅜ 25, Semra 14, Seetulmuri 11¾ and Union 12¾.

WHEAT IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The latest returns issued by the Department of Statistics show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta during the week ending 25th September, 1915, were 4,757 tons, as against 31,196 tons and 14,783 tons for the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

Total exports by sea to foreign countries during the week were 15 tons as against 2,248 tons and 10,019 tons for the corresponding period of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

The weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment in each week, excluding, in certain cases only, short shipments reported during the same week.

RAW COTTON ARRIVALS.

Arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay were 32,070 bales as against 3,720 bales and 17,171 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

FODDER SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the Punjab the Government of India have decided that with immediate effect and until further orders freight on consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to Gurgaon, Khallipur and Rewari stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and Palwal and Hodal stations on the Great Indian Peninsula shall be recovered from the consigner or the consigner at the rate of six pies per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled, and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and the balance of freight calculated at ordinary traiff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to head "33 Famine Relief" in the accounts.

CASUALITY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The following casualties are announced :—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. B. P. Lefroy, Warwicks.
Lieut.-Col. O. C. Onslow, Bedfords.
Lieut.-Col. H. I. Storey, Devons.
Major C. M. Mateman, West Ridings.
Major H. C. Simpson, Artillery.
Major C. B. Thackeray, Artillery.
Capt. Hon. N. G. Bligh, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. M. O. Broadbridge, Devons.
Capt. T. P. Brocklehurst, West Surreys.
Capt. L. Carr, Gordons.
Capt. D. Macktavish, Gordons.
Capt. J. P. Duke, Warwicks.
Capt. J. S. Knyvett, Warwicks.
Capt. L. R. Swinhoe, Warwicks.
Capt. R. S. Fieldsend, Lincolns.
Capt. E. R. Kearsley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. A. Walmsley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. S. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. E. W. Knowles. West Yorks.
Capt. McMicking, Black Watch.
Capt. H. M. Pope, Medicals.
Capt. G. H. Sawyer, Berkshires.
Capt. B. D. Treatt, Artillery.
Capt. R. J. Vyner, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. E. Bell, South Staffords.
Lieut. L. E. Henderson, South Staffords.
Lieut. C. R. Limbery, South Staffords.
Lieut. J. R. Bolton, Artillery.
Lieut. F. R. Lankester, Artillery.
Lieut. P. S. Myburgh. Artillery.
Lieut. H. J. Cook, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. H. A. Denison, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. J. M. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. I. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. Forster, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. A. Hopkinson, Essex.
Lieut. C. B. Hoskyns Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. H. Medhurst, Gordons.
Lieut. G. K. Olliver West Surreys.
Lieut. F. Travers, West Surreys.
Lieut. A. S. Wilson, Border Regiment.
Lieut. A. V. Wood, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. Fisher, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Hemingway, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Hyde, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Lewis, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Merrick, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. J. Kirchner, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. W. R. McGee, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. J. Lewis, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. M. H. Turner, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. C. G. McKenzie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Smith, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Watts, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H. N Wilson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Moser, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Pilleau, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. M. Strode, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Stevens, London Regiment.

MISSING.

Lieut. W. C. Wilson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Greenhow, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Washington, Manchesters.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Grant, Devonshires.
Lieut.-Col. W. E. MacQueen, Gordons.
Capt. J. P. Boyd, Gordons.
Capt. T. P. Finlay, Gordons.
Capt. R. L. Heath, West Surreys.
Capt. S. J. Sankey, South Staffords.
Lieut. S. R. Edwards, South Staffords.
Lieut. F. R. Forbes, Engineers.
Lieut. S. S. Forsyth, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Hemingway.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Brown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Jones, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Kitchin, West. Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Walch, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Cobbold, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. M. Handfield-Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. Cooper, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Whitlock, Oxford and Bucks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. G. C. Cartwright, Warwicks.
Lieut. S. V. Young, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. W. Blenkinsop, Warwicks.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. G. M. Michaelis, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Angus, Engineers.

DIED.

Major A. S. Hume, Scottish Horse.

WOUNDED.

Capt. M. G. Baker, Glouchester Yeomanry.
Lieut. D'A. Francis, Third London Yeomanry.
Lieut. J. M. Marshall, Essex.
Lieut. N. Russel, Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Baird, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Burns, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. O'Brien, Hampshires.

LATER.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. T. Cawley, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. F. Proctor, Scottish Horse.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant A. M. Eynaud, Malta Militia.
Lieutenant H. F. Southon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. N. Galloway, East Lancashires.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain E. H. Burnaby, Gloucesters.
Captain I. C. Willoughby, Gloucesters.

Do you travel much: Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinews.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ilk to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

ST. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

RHEUMATISM

INSTANTANEOUS R RAP

Gout Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney troubles etc., etc.

Shall be positively cured by

FRUCTISINE

(Made in England)

Fructisine is 38 times more dissolvent than Lithium Urate. It is a natural Fruic Acid and is of great value for curing impurities of Blood Nervous headaches, Insomnia and all other nervous diseases.

Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is the best Tonic of incalculable value.

Try it without delay—Can be had everywhere

Sole Agents:—

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

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Sub Agents:—SHROFF BROTHERS, Opp. WHITEAWAYS, BOMBAY.

GOUT

CENT OF ORIENTALS,

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully OTTO DILBAHAR.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 8 9 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 8 8 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 8 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	8 12 2 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Victoria Terminus 11-15 p.m. for Mahableshwar

SUNDAY, Oct. 10.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Mongolia with English mails of 24th ultimo, due at 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SUKTHANKAR.—Mrs. Dhaklibai Sitaram Sukthankar, daughter of the late Mr. Shantaram Narayan, 54, at Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill on Tuesday, the 5th day of October 1915.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

October 7.

228. Promotion and Appointments. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment in "J" (Scots) Coy. from this date:—

Promotion

No. 8583 Vol. J. W. A. Bell, to be Corporal.

Appointment.

No. 8648 Vol. G. M. Fraser, to be Lance Corporal.

229. Transfers. No. 8647 Vol. T. E. Wallace, is transferred from "J" (Scots) Coy. to the Reserve from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Sunday next.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Abdullabhai Galamalli, who resides on the fourth floor of a house at Sarang Street, has reported to the Police that yesterday morning his son found his room broken into and ornaments, clothes and cash of the value of Rs. 6,010 had been removed from a trunk.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.

[illegible]hen Ameenabai, a Mahomedan girl aged [illegible]ars, was sleeping wtih her mother on Tues[illegible]night at Mazagon, she woke up at mid[illegible]saying that some reptile had bitter her. [illegible]king a search a snake was found [illegible]n a cover and was immediately killed. [illegible]also died after an hour.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS AT KARLA.

The above Sanatorium which was closed on account of the monsoon has now been opened. Persons desiring admission into the Sanatorium are requested to apply to Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narayandas, Honorary Secretary of the above Sanatorium at his office at 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague, both reported from Sewri, occurred in Bombay on Tuesday. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 61, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 98 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,233, out of which 10 were found to be plague stricken.

WIFE'S SUICIDE

The Acting Coroner, on Wednesday morning held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Nanibai, aged twenty years.

The deceased was married about twelve years ago and lived with her husband at C. P. Tank, but all her ornaments had been sold by him. On Monday she asked her husband when he would replace the ornaments, and he said that he could not do so now owing to the hard times. On Tuesday night when the husband returned home he found the door closed, and as nobody answered to his knocks, he burst open a window. When he went inside he found the deceased in a corner with a piece of string round her neck, the other end of the string being tied to a nail in the wall. The string was cut at once, but the deceased was found dead.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MALARIA AND WELLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will the Municipal authorities and their supporters, account for the virulence of Malaria in the city for the last two months? I am on enquiry told by my friends who are Doctors, that they find an increase in the number of malaria cases. It will then be seen that almost all the wells and tanks in the city have been either filled in or covered up, and still malaria is there as it was before the malaria operations came into existence. Thus it naturally follows that there must be other principal causes, than the existence of wells and tanks, for the spread of malaria in the city, of which no notice seems to have been taken long before the vigorous operations of closing of wells etc., and prosecution of people were taken in hand. It must also be remembered that this is a matter which cannot be improved by police court prosecutions, when other important factors for the cause of the disease are allowed to remain as they are. Now some cause for the present spread of malaria will be found out it will be attributed to some temporary cause or other, as is done in the case of all such failures of measures and the Municipal authorities will also justify their own action and policy with regard to wells and tanks, although the experience of time has sufficiently proved that the wells and tanks are in no way a nuisance as it is arbitrarily said in the printed form of a notice to be served on a house-owner under section 381 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1884 as amended by the Bombay Act VI of 1913.

There are on the Malaria Committee five Doctors, who must have also noticed the increase in malaria cases during these months. It is now for them to see whether the policy of closing wells and tanks which according to Prof. Geddes should not be destroyed in malaria panics should be continued any more at the cost of the public inconvenience and money, which can be better utilised in improving the sanitation of the city by increasing the conservancy staff in the native city for quicker and more regular removal, as is done in some favoured localities, of the dust-bin-carts and sweepings from gulleys and streets, which, when allowed to remain for a long time, are great sources of nuisance to the people and danger to the health of the city.

It is not known why at present forms showing the number of malaria cases threated, are not collected by the Municipal authorities from the Private Medical Practioners, as was done before, otherwise the Corporation would at once have been able to know the increase in the malaria disease, and demanded explanation for the cause of it from the officers responsible for the health of the city.

In future special care should be taken by the Municipality before sanctioning any measure that would cause great inconvenience and hardship to the people and injure their religious feelings, and not do as it has done in the case of malaria operations with regard to wells.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, Oct. 1st.

PUNJAB CEMENT CONCESSION.

SCHEME FALLS THROUGH

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Punjab cement concession which was the subject of considerable criticism in commercial circles, has now completely fallen through.

It will be recalled that the Secretary of State was unable to sanction the transfer of the concession to the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate but the original concession stood all the same It is now understood that the concessionaires having failed to commence operations within the stipulated period, the Punjab Government have given notice to Messrs. Boulton Brothers terminating the contract.

It will remembered that the Government of the Punjab entered into a ten years' contract with the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate Limited for the manufacture and sale by it to the local Government of Portland and other cements. The Syndicate was bound to erect a factory at or near Dandot for the manufacture of cements. The Punjab Government undertook to buy from the syndicate during the currency of the agreement all the cements and limes, except unslaked white lime, which it might require for all. Government works and works carried out by Government on behalf of municipalities and local bodies The local Government agreed to grant to the Syndicate the exclusive right during the period of agreement, to extract clays, lime and sandstones and other rocks belonging to the local Government in the Dandot plateau. It was further stipulated that it would refrain during the currency of agreement from selling, leasing or alloting any concession throughout the Punjab to any other person for the purpose of manufacturing Portland cement.

The tenth opium sale of the year was held at Calcutta yesterday. There was no Bihar opium offered for sale. The highest price realised was Rs. 1,780 and the lowest Rs. 1,750, giving an average of Rs. 1,752-3-0 per chest. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 14,71,875 against Rs. 13,50,025 last month.

THE CASE OF THE MILL HAND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One regrets the tone of "Sympathiser," the author of the letter in your issue of the 30th ultimo. He is to be admired for the sympathy he shows for the Mill-hands; but I fail to understand why this sympathy should be shown to the particular class of working men, viz., the mill-hands, and why no sympathy is shown to the equally poor working class. I mean, the operatives of the Railway Workshops. Whether the latter should be termed fortunate or unfortunate in the absence of any champions or well-wishers to take up their cause for bettering their modes of living, I leave the public to judge. What we find is that the mill-hands as well as the workshop labourers are living in insanitary buildings; both have to borrow from Marwaris and Pathans and have to remain under their mercy. Both these classes of workmen require sympathy at the hands of those who want to help them; but to my utter surprise I find the workshop operatives are entirely ignored by us on the platform as well as in the Press. No meetings are held on their behalf nor do their appear in papers any critical suggestions to their employers.

I would like to know from "Sympathiser" whether by despising the Mill Agents for spending their evening time happily "in a Club at a game of billiards, auction bridge or cut-throat, of course with a glass of Soda and Whisky by the side or by criticising their drives in luxurious Rolls Royce Car wearing Hoar's suit, Asquith's shirt and Badham's shoes" he is in any way serving the good cause he is espousing.

To create sympathy for the mill-hands in the minds of the Mill Agents, it is, in my opinion, more honourable for any sympathiser to approach them and lay bare the grievances of the working poor under them than criticising the pleasures of the Mill Agents. No doubt there are some grievances of the mill-hands and workshop operatives; but about the former more than necessary fuss is made. I should like to know from "Sympathiser" whether the present time is suitable for any controversial questions. Is it not the duty of a just man to congratulate the Mill Agents for carrying on the industry in these bad times when it does not pay them? What will be the fate of "sympathiser" and of the sympathised if the mills are closed for some time. I was told by an eminent Mill Agent that it will rather pay the mill industry if it is closed than to work it during the present hard times. But for avoiding panic and for co-operating with the Government they are working the mills. Instead of criticising the dress, the evening drive and the Club life of a Mill-owner it would be much better if "Sympathiser" in his infinite sympathy for the mill-hands would make a better use of time by advising the mill-hands what life they should lead. My experience enables me to say that a mill-hand can hardly be recognised on a Saturday night or on a Sunday evening when he is invariably present at any Marathi drama with his coloured shirt, a glazed collar and a tie to match, with a cap of embroidery to suit, chewing all the while "pan." No wonder, if he incurs debt and deserves richly the treatment at the hands of a Marwari. As regards his desire for liquor, the less said about the matter the better. It is rightly said by "Sympathiser" that a mill-hand works from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and I go a step further to say that he works like a horse, but unfortunately does not live like a hermit.

In conclusion I should state that all my above reflections are spontaneous and independant, as I am neither a mill-owner, nor a mill-agent nor a so-called leader of the working classes. My thoughts were awakened by the uncalled-for criticisms passed on the rich "Mill-Wallas" and poor shareholders and I shall be satisfied if "Sympathiser" has some fairmindedness.—Yours, etc.

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR.

Bombay, October 1.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the two contributions under the above heading. I hold no brief either for the mill-hand or for the mill-agent, but beg leave to offer a suggestion or two.

Of course, the lot of the mill-hand is most wretched due to illiteracy and insanitary habits and surroundings wholly peculiar to the manufacturing industries; and the average of his earnings is not Rs. 30 but Rs. 20 so far as I know.

For helping the indigenous industries we appeal to the Government,—our Mabap—for help. Is it not the duty of the Mill-agent, the Mabap of mill-hand, to see that the lot of those whose labour contributes much to his personal comforts and luxuries is somewhat improved?

I know it is not an easy task to educate all mill-hands and ask them to do what we wish. Moreover, it is not within the mill-owner's scope. But a small beginning may be made—say a night school or a Sunday class for about 50 or 100 mill-hands, and encouragement in the favour of prizes or sweets be given for regular presence and good progress at the end of every 6 or 12 months.

As for sanitation and clearly habits, it is true that one cannot change a mill-hand's nature all at once. But here, too, indifference will not help the mill-agent. Let him enforce a rule that no spitting on floors or on walls and no such filthy habits will be allowed while a mill-hand is working inside the mills. If possible, let the mill-hand be asked to take his meal in the compound on one side, or in a room specially set apart for the purpose. Moreover, the nuisance near and about their latrines and urinals demands earnest attention.

It would be to the interests both of the mills and the mill-hands if the mill companies have chawls of their own for housing the labour class. It will be the soundest investment and all experiments connected with the welfare of the mill-hands can be made there without any loss on either side.

It is the pious wish of the writer that those who take interest in the mill-hands or in the mill industry will take up the suggestions, if thought practical.—Yours, etc.,

PRACTICAL.

Nadiad, Oct. 5.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

MRS. BESANT INTERVIEWED AT CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived at Calcutta this morning and was received at the Howrah Station by a large number of friends. To a representative of the "News Bureau" Mrs. Besant said she would make a tour in India in connection with the Home Rule League, to enlist the support of leading men of several provinces. She said her present idea was to educate the people of this country as to Home Rule and formulate definite demands after the conclusion of the war. Before the final adjustment was made with the colonies, India would put up her demands for her real place in the Empire.

Mrs. Besant said the bulk of the Musalman community was in favour of Self-Government within the Empire, which was the basis of Home Rule. Mrs. Besant said that at the ensuing session of the Congress a resolution on Self-Government would probably be taken up for consideration, but no detail has been fixed upon.

In conclusion, Mrs. Beasant said that she expects to form soon an influential English Committee of the Home Rule League. She will visit Nagpur on the 12th, when she will deliver a public lecture on Home Rule. Her stay in Calcutta will be very short.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The General Committee of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation at their meeting this evening, in reviewing the Administration Report of the Corporation for the year 1914-15 noted with satisfaction that the finances of the Corporation had stood the strain caused by the adverse conditions of the year and that there had been improvements in several directions. The Committee also noted that there had been further increase of nearly Rs. 19,50,000 in valuation. The Committee regretted the high rate of infant mortality and hoped that the Health Department would spare no efforts to instruct ignorant mothers through lady health visitors and Corporation midwives in simple rules of domestic hygiene. The Committee were glad to find that plague no longer counted as a serious factor in the vital statistics. They hoped that proposals for fighting the spread of tuberculosis would materialise at an early date. They were glad that the question of improving the milk supply was being seriously tackled.

The Committee expressed regret that the question of responsibility for primary education in Calcutta, had been in abeyance pending enquiry into the whole question by Government. The Committee hoped that this enquiry would be expedited and that this important branch of administration would be placed on a satisfactory footing.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

TRIAL AT BENARES.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 6.

The trial of the case in which Bimal Chandra Mukerji, an M.A. student of the Allahabad College, stands charged under section 189, I.P.C., for threatening a public servant, came off for hearing this afternoon before Mr. Hamilton, Joint Magistrate.

Jitandra Krishna Mukerji, C.I.D., Inspector, examined on behalf of the prosecution, stated that at about 8.20 a.m. on the 18th September he was engaged in the examination of one Shamachandra Bhattacharjee in his house in connection with the Benares Conspiracy Case when the accused Bimal Chandra Mukerji all of a sudden entered the "baitkhan." He gave no information nor had witness sent for him. The doors of the room in which witness was sitting were shut. Shamachandra left a minute or two after Bimal's coming. Witness sent away Shamachandra because he did not like to examine him in Bimal's presence. Bimal asked witness if he had deputed one Kalikrishna Mukerji to shadow him in Allahabad. Witness replied in the negative and told him that he had sent Kalikrishna to fetch his articles from his Allahabad house in the middle of August and that he was never ordered to shadow him (Bimal). Thereupon Bimal suddenly grew very angry and in a very insulting tone called witness a liar and in a threatening manner told him that he was the cause of all the trouble in Benares and that he will soon have to feel the consequences of his doings and if he would continue he (Bimal) would see that witness's life was put to an end very soon. Witness saw his eyes and face red and then he suddenly left the room. Witness did not offer any seat to Bimal. He sat down himself when he came into the room. During the time Bimal was in the room the doors remained opened. When Bimal went out witness followed him. He was stunned at the threat and felt confused. When witness was coming out of his house he met Kalikrishna Mukerji and Narendra Nath Bose outside. The former came to him in connection with some confidential matter. On the 27th September witness filed a complaint in this case. He had known Bimal for about two years. He came to know him in connection with his official duty. There was reason for the witness to take his threat in right earnest.

The case is proceeding.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

The last of the season's weekly Mud Sports meeting's came off yesterday in unfortunate weather conditions. It was a great pity that rain should have continued during the afternoon, the result being that many expected the programme to be postponed and both the attendance and number of competitors were much below what they would undoubtedly have been. Not only this, but a deal of disappointment was caused by the fact that Lord and Lady Willingdon were not present owing to sport being improbable. It certainly was slippery in parts with small pools of water in places, but fortunately the take off and landing sides of the jumps were holding enough. The ladies pluckily insisted upon going through their particular event, and one is glad to say there was no accident of any description As the third events concluded, however, a very heavy shower fell, and this and the fact that it was getting dark meant curtailment of the card.

We have a most satisfactory series of Wednesdays to look back upon, largely attended by interested spectators. There is a very commendable swelling of the Light Horse ranks, and that members have been catered for has meant so many entries that it has been difficult to get through the various events in time. Messrs. Saxby and Dougall have the thanks of all concerned in the manner in which they have seen to the arrangements and planned the programmes. Messrs. McCausland, C. G. Stileman and Woolcombe have done their share with the judging and S. M. Coy was largely responsible for the promptness with which the affairs went off. Though one would think the public lukewarm in their interest, the onlookers considerably out-numbered those along the football touch-lines on the Cooperage.

Owing to rain, a start was not made till 5.50, the individual jumping coming first. In spite of the noticeable fact that the fences were rather higher than usual, and the uncertain nature of the "going" for taking off, the seven competitors did quite well. Todd and Robinson were called upon for a second run, and the former got the verdict quite decisively. He put in a nice sharp run before each jump and made a speciality of the "double." This was perfect, and though he tipped the top bar of the gate off each time he negotiated the fences well. Robinson's horse jumped rather big, yet hit the gate each time and at his second run hit a fence rather hard. Of the others, C. Gove was the only one to clear the gate safely, but he rapped the first fence-hard owing to his pony slipping on taking off and this cost him a place. Darcy's also did well except for the gate, which also cost R. Gove's point; his mount cutting the jumps rather fine. Dougall has been out very little and but for laziness his grey would do very well.

The ladies' task was to gallop along a row of flags and throw a stick at an Aunt Sally with the object of knocking the pipe out of her mouth. Miss Simcox did perfectly at her first run, a fast pace and a splendid shot All missed at the second run, but at the third Mrs. Saxby skimmed the head and bit the pipe, which earned her second place.

In the Chatty Race the competitors had to ride the usual course, pull up and hook a chatty each on the end of a stick. The rules allow of these being knocked off by opponents, but none resorted to these tactics. Darcy, the Goves and Powell were first up. Of these, C. Gove had trouble with his chatty, the other three getting off close together and finishing in the order named after quite a good race.

The ladies had gathered at the post for the Gretna Green Affinity Stakes when rain put a stop to the proceedings.

Results were:—

*INDIVIDUAL JUMPING.

Mr. Todd	1
Mr. Robinson	2

Also competed.—Messrs. C. and R. Gove, Bon, Darcy and Dougall.

AUNT SALLY STAKES FOR LADIES:—Ladies were required to gallop past an "Aunt Sally" from which they endeavoured to knock out the pipe from her mouth with a stick. Marks given for speed.

Miss Simcox	1
Mrs. Saxby	2
Mrs. Patterson Brown	3

*CHATTIE RACE.

Mr. Darcy	1
Mr. R. Gove	2
Mr. Powell	3

Also competed.—Messrs. Dougall, Robinson C. Gove and Bon.

*Open to members of the Light Horse.

Mrs. McCausland presented the following prizes and was the recipient of hearty cheers:

Aggregate Cup for the season won by Mr. E. G Pearson,.

Cup presented by Mr. Kirke-Smith, Adjutant of the Light Horse, for members: Half-section Tent Pegging, Messrs. Scott and Darcy.

Ladies' Aggregate Cup won by Mrs. Saxby, 26 points; Mrs. Patterson Brown and Miss Simcox, 20 points.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ENTERTAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

Messrs. J. and W. Hodson entertained British wounded soldiers this afternoon to a tea party at Mr. F. B. Stewart's Empire Cinema. About eighty of them from the Wanowrie and Kirkee hospitals were conveyed to the Empire Cinema in private motor cars kindly lent by sympathetic friends. The men appeared to forget their suffering at a sumptuous tea at which many ladies served including Mrs. Howie, Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Defrece.

After tea they witnessed a special cinematograph entertainment and were themselves cinematographed by Mr. F. D. Stewart.

A number of officers including Colonel Packer, R. A. M. C., and Major Walker, assisted in the entertainment.

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...ade Tyre, thus
...and labour.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 1915.

THE NEW EXTENSION OF THE WAR.

Events have moved with dramatic suddenness in the Near East. It is a few days only since we were speculating as to the possibility of Bulgarian intervention in the war, and it is clear that, even then, the Governments of the Allies were not themselves clearly informed as to the action that Tsar Ferdinand's Government would take; while the public at large was loth to believe, as a matter of reason not less than one of sentiment, that the Bulgarians could be so incredibly foolish as to link their fortunes with the Central Powers at the moment when the descent from the high watermark of their power has commenced, rather than with the Quadruple Entente, which every other neutral nation has now concluded must ultimately triumph, and to one of the partners of which Bulgaria is bound by the most solemn ties of sentiment and gratitude. Less than a week has elapsed since we were still in that state of complete doubt as to the Bulgarian attitude. To-day the die is cast, she has accepted the tutelage of Germany and Austria, ignored the offer of the Allies, defied the ultimatum of Russia, and matters have proceeded so far, that, with the consent of Greece, the Allies have landed a division of troops at Salonica for the protection of Servia, which is likely to be the first object of Bulgarian attack. At the moment it is not clear whether Greece herself means to go further than to allow the Allies a right of way into Turkey and Servia through their territory. But there can be hardly any doubt, we think, that the army of Greece will presently range itself on the side of the troops who are pressing to the aid of her late ally. The attitude of Roumania still remains undeclared, and it is possible that Hohenzollern influences may here again prevail and force an unwilling people to preserve their neutrality in the face of the temptation to seize the opportunity which offers for the realisation of their most cherished dreams. But it is at any rate satisfactory that the indications show that there will be at least neutrality on the part of Roumania, since a telegram this morning relates that her Government is still enforcing a rigid prohibition of the passage of contraband through her territory to Turkey.

There can surely be no one who will not regret, quite apart from all sentimental and selfish considerations, that the appalling struggle which has already devastated so large a part of Europe and led to so much slaughter, suffering and financial loss, is now to be further extended. But for this new crime the guilt must rest on the Dual Alliance. They are as plainly responsible for this new development as they were for the commencement of the war thirteen months ago. It is quite certain that the Allies had no desire other than that Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania should remain neutral. But Bulgaria has from the first frankly regarded the struggle between the Great Powers as a means by which she might be able to restore her losses of three years ago, and she has bargained sordidly from the beginning for the best she can get, regardless of the merits of the greater struggle. How far she has been actuated in the final decision by a careful balancing of the respective offers made to her and how far by a belief in the chances of the ultimate triumph of the Austro-German cause it would be profitless to speculate. It may be that Tsar Ferdinand, with characteristic egoism, has been persuaded that in his hands lies the power to give victory to one side or the other, and that it only remained therefore to place his sword at the disposal of those who were most lavish in their promises and gifts, as we may be sure the German and Austrian agents at Sofia were. But, if that is so, he is grievously mistaken. No one who gives an impartial mind to the forming of an estimate of the possibilities of the future as affected by the intervention of Bulgaria, can believe for a moment that it is in the hands of Bulgaria to prevent the ultimate triumph of the Allies, however her diversion may cause them embarrassment and postpone the decision, though even that is doubtful.

Much now depends, of course, on the attitude of Greece and Roumania. There is the possibility to be considered that the prompt action of the former, in allowing a passage to the Allied troops through Salonica, may cause Bulgaria to reconsider her attitude. But that is so remote that it is hardly worth discussing. If Greece decides upon active intervention it is difficult to see what Germany and Austria will have gained, seeing that the attention of Bulgaria will be somewhat busily engaged in dealing with a Greek offensive. If both Greece and Roumania actively intervene on the side of the Allies then the plight of Bulgaria will be grave indeed, and she will be quite beyond the power of her new-found friends to aid her. But assuming that neither of these likely contingencies occurs, and Bulgaria is left free from any such embarrassments, to devote herself to an offensive against Servia and to render aid to Turkey, it is still difficult to see what particular benefit, either immediate or distant, the Central Powers and their Turkish allies will reap that is worth having in the long run. The road from Austria to Turkey will still be closed and the ability of the Bulgarians to come to the rescue of the Dardanelles is highly doubtful. But it is impossible to believe, whatever may be the case with Roumania, that Greece, having gone so far, can remain an idle spectator of a Bulgarian onslaught on Servia or a Bulgarian movement towards Turkey, when we remember all that she has at stake. Such a position of ineptitude would hardly be tolerated by the Greek people, much less by the far-seeing Venezelos, whatever may be the attitude of the Court. It is almost safe to assume that Greece, who is mobilised and ready for action, will march to the rescue of Servia and that Bulgaria will thus earn as the reward of her precipitous action an invasion of her own territories. The advantage to Germany and the one for which she chiefly looks, no doubt, will be a possible weakening of the offensive on the Western Front by a diversion of reinforcements to the southern theatre of war. But that remains to be seen.

LORD WILLINGDON AND STUDENTS.

Not the least of the causes which have contributed to the popularity of Lord Willingdon as Governor, has been his avoidance of any desire to take the opportunity afforded by every public function of inflicting a homily on the people, from a superior altitude. He wisely broke with the tradition set up by his immediate predecessor and too sedulously followed by not a few others in high authority. The most unfortunate victims of these orations were Indian students who were made too familiar with the admonition to eschew politics. The speech which Lord Willingdon made,—or, rather, as he himself said "the short straight talk" he had,—on the occasion of the forty-seventh anniversary of the Deccan College is singularly free from those features which in the past marred not a few official discurses to Indian students. The words in which he referred to the war were such as could not but win the confidence of those to whom they were addressed. Having referred to the reason of this terrific clash of arms in which the Allies and with them, as he said to the students, "your country and mine are both taking their part, endeavouring to insist on a policy of freedom, security and honour among nations, determined to continue the struggle until a lasting peace on these conditions is assured," he affirmed his conviction,—a conviction shared by all who believe in the triumph of right,—that the victory will be with the Allies. But apart from this, his Excellency did well to point out that, amidst all the horrors and sorrows of the war, there is a consoling feature. "While the tragedies of these days are always before our eyes, can we not," he asked "rejoice at the splendid rally, not only of the armed forces but of all races and classes of people from every part of the British Empire, and may we not feel the deepest pride in the conspicuous and patriotic part which your countrymen are taking in our righteous cause"? More gratifying still is it to find Lord Willingdon expressing the belief, which he shares with all Indians, that as a result of all this there will arise a better understanding between all parts of the British Empire, "a deeper, warmer mutual sympathy with the hopes and aspiration of its various parts." And with this freer and more developed civic and political life for India will also come increasing responsibilities and duties. It, therefore, becomes the more necessary that those who will become future citizens of India should acquire an education that will fit them for that citizenship. In this connection Lord Willingdon laid emphasises on the acquisition of character. We have so often heard of the need of "character" and the lack of a certain kind of character among Indians that it is encouraging to learn from Lord Willingdon that he has found the Indians, from personal experience, to be "the best mannered race of people I have ever met." His further suggestion to the students that they should take themselves outside the ordinary routine of their studies and games and, by reading the best literature on the lives of great statesmen and thinkers and on the history of the development of their own and other countries, endeavour to find some example for their conduct of life and to form sound and practical opinions of their own, was based on the sound principle, which should guide the life of all students, that they should not only read much and carefully, but reflect even more and not with less care. For in proportion as every student, who is to be the future citizen of the country, is able to form sound opinions, he contributes to the development of the public opinion of the country. But in this connection Lord Willingdon's remarks regarding those who create public opinion are rather inconsistent. "Your interest may be roused," he said to the students, "your imagination may often be fired, by the speeches you hear and by the articles you read and no doubt these do in the main represent an honest endeavour, often an admirable and successful endeavour, to contribute something of value to your country's interests. But let me urge you to aim at forming a sound judgment of your own that you may be able to test for yourselves the soundness of the views you hear expressed by others." Even after making due allowance for the fact, which needs to be recognised, that no opinion is worth having which is not based on personal reflection and judgment, it may be said that the words of Lord Willingdon do not convey an adequate appreciation of the value of the public opinion expressed in the speeches and the articles which the Indian student generally reads. For if, as his Excellency said, "it is on these young men that Government and the country must largely depend to create and promote on sound lines that public opinion in the country without which no country can make any rapid advance," it stands to reason that their judgment must be, to a great extent, influenced by the public opinion created by those who preceded them as students and who also precede them as citizens of the country. But, altogether, Lord Willingdon's address to the Deccan students was admirable and stimulating and will be read, we hope, by all students.

Notes of the Day.

At Last!

After nine months of feeble diplomacy the United States Government has at last achieved something, and there should be great rejoicing in Washington over the triumph of the strong-minded President, who has seen Note after Note flouted by Germany but has preserved his pride and declined to fight to the end. It is still not quite clear what the German Government has undertaken not to do in the future, but she has disavowed the sinking of the Arabic and is prepared to pay for the American lives that were lost. She will not pay so heavily of course as the price she set on the lives of two German missionaries in China, but since President Wilson is prepared to accept hard cash for blood that is the affair of the American people and their Government and nobody else's. What interests us is that the submarine campaign as an effective factor in the war,—which it has never been yet, by the way,—is finished and done with,—that is always assuming that the German promise is to be relied upon and that the Kaiser's orders to the submarine commanders are as strict as Count Bernstorff represents. Since von Tirpitz has been deposed, however, we need not doubt that his master's orders will be any longer set at nought.

A Hollow Triumph.

But President Wilson's triumph is a very hollow one after all. No one who has watched the contemptuous treatment meted out to him by the German Government during the last nine months can suppose that, if the submarine campaign had been a military success, it would have been even now given up at the behest of Washington But it has been a costly failure. It never succeeded in inflicting any appreciable damage on British commerce, and, thanks to the vigilance, skill and wonderful resource of the British Navy, very appreciable damage has been inflicted, as we now know, on Germany's submarine fleet. The most interesting account of the work that has been accomplished by the British Fleet in this respect is that which appears in the "Daily News" from an authoritative correspondent. He writes:—

When this war started we had still to acquire experience in fighting underwater craft. We had to learn, but after the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir there was a lull to the Pathfinder and the Hawke and it took a long time before the Germans did anything to the Formidable. But we have grappled with the difficulty and we have means of tracing submarines immediately they enter given areas that are amongst the most carefully guarded secrets of the Navy. But what is common knowledge amongst those acquainted with naval work is that we can trace a submarine travelling under water through a curious formation of the wave it creates on the surface. Our sailors are now trained to pick out this wave. Even laymen in navigation will readily understand that if there is a large object under water approximating a thousand tons, even at a considerable depth, it will cause displacement on the surface. This wave is not easy to pick out on a tumultuous sea, but we can do it and moreover once we get on this wave there is no difficulty in following it, for the submarine is constantly sending up little air bubbles. Once on this track the submarine is doomed. It has no escape. But there are not so many German submarines now. We keep sinking them, towing them in, blocking them up. I was standing on the eastern coast less than a month ago when three destroyers came steaming up not three miles out. Two were steaming abreast and one stood back about midway. They were going about half speed. I watched them through glasses until suddenly the rear destroyer made a spurt forward. She gathered speed so that foam went over her bows. The others zigzagged and guns boomed out. The destroyers were twisting and twirling in a maze of movements the while their guns crackled. Soon firing ceased and the destroyers steamed about over an apparently vacant sea for about half an hour. Then they turned seawards and steamed away. The mission was accomplished. On the next incoming tide the shore was strewn with oil.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Apologia.

One of the most notable speeches at the Trade Union Congress at Bristol was that made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It was generally expected that Mr. MacDonald would get a chilling reception but on the contrary he was warmly cheered when he rose and again when he had removed certain misapprehensions as to his attitude towards the war. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been so much abused for want of patriotism that it is worth while noting that he began by saying that the times were strange and unhappy, but they were agreed it was the duty of every reflecting citizen to stand by the national honour at the present moment. He continued in justification of himself.

We have never said, that you should shirk your duties. We have never said that you should forget at this moment that the nation demands the best that you can give it. If ever we have said anything that might have been twisted and perverted by malicious minds in the opposite direction, it was because, in the midst of national stress we have never ceased to tell Labour to look after itself, and to remember that a nation that is saved by the destruction of labour is a nation which is itself destroyed.

The Need for Unity

Mr. MacDonald, continuing, advised his hearers not to allow the present strife and stress to become a cause of permanent division. Many bulwarks had been removed, but they must be put up with the very least possible delay when peace came. Every day that passed a Labour Party in the House of Commons justified its existence, and after the war they would have to face new industrial conditions. Who would then voice their claims except the men who had stood by them in times of peace? There would be questions of economics, of democratic responsibility, of foreign policy, and of control, and it must be decided how far trade unionism in the future could continue to remain what it had been in the past. What, he asked, were to be the permanent conditions of peace? Could they do anything to bring an unsophisticated public mind to bear upon the abstruse and difficult problems of foreign relationships? If they could not deal with these questions they would not be able to face the most difficult and essential problems of democratic responsibility after the war. They would be back on the old fields of controversy. He could say no more to emphasise the need for unity.

U. S. Trade with the Allies.

The extent to which the United States is selling goods to the Allies may be learned by noting the work being done in New York City alone, writes the correspondent there of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Very many factories where for years articles for peaceful household use have been made are now producing shells, canisters, cartridge cases, barbed wire, pike heads, and many other murderous implements. Many factories making boots and shoes, others making blankets, are working day and night to fill orders from England and France. A greater number of tramp steamers and sailing vessels flying foreign flags are in the waters around New York City than ever before. These vessels are loaded at piers along the northern part of the city, and, what is unprecedented, many vessels have loaded at several small towns on the Hudson River, north of New York City, giving a consequence to these towns that they never before enjoyed. Train loads of goods for war use have come to these towns from all parts of the country, and then been loaded on the vessels. At a pier in the Hudson River two barges loaded with copper coils have been lying several days. The shipper of the copper stated these barges were awaiting the arrival of a certain steamer from England, to which the copper is to be transferred. Not only does this show the enormous trade American business concerns are doing with the Allies, but it indicates that an unfailing supply of necessities may be relied upon, and further, that a prolongation of the war may be endured by the Allies and will ruin Germany, for the latter has no country keeping her thus supplied.

Lady Hardinge Memorial.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund to devote the proceeds of the Fund amounting to about a lakh of rupees towards the cost of constructing the out-patients' department of the proposed Medical College and Hospital for women at Delhi should be universally approved. The College itself will be a lasting monument to the sympathetic efforts of Lady Hardinge in promoting the cause of medical education for Indian women and no worthier object could have been found in which the funds collected for a memorial to her could be spent than one which will enhance the utility of the College itself.

Indians and Volunteer Corps.

In view of the part that India is play... in the war an important question in ... last meeting of the Imperial Legislative ... cil elicited some instructive facts. ... reply was that in the ordinary v... corps only 20 Indians had been p... to enrol themselves during the p... these one is a Hindu, one Maho... Indian Christians, one Sikh, ... two Burmans and five Mad... possible to class the two Burm... Buddhist, but it is difficult to know ... which of the religious denominations t... five Madrasis are to be classified. But apart from this strange classification, the fact cannot be lost sight of that, even in exceptional times such as these, the severity of the invidious discrimination against Indians as Indians has not been relaxed. The result is not surprising when it is remembered that the admission of Indians as volunteers into any of the corps is dependent on the sufferance of the members of those corps who are all Europeans or Anglo-Indians,—besides the special sanction of military authorities. But the point is nevertheless worth noting in view of the change of mental attitude which the war is said to have created.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONIKA.

NO REPLY TO RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS IN WEST.

VIOLENT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

A despatch from Sofia stating that the military authorities have prohibited passenger traffic, foreshadows war. Bulgaria has sent no reply to the Russian ultimatum.

Speaking in the Greek Chamber, Mr. Venizelos announced the landing of French troops at Salonika, also the annulment of the proposals to Bulgaria.

The French and British ministers at Sofia have informed the Bulgarian Premier that if the Russian ultimatum shall not be complied with they would leave with their Russian colleague.

At the request of Lord Kitchener, Lord Derby has undertaken the direction of recruiting.

The Greek Government is proceeding to occupy sections of the Salonika-Monastir, Salonika-Constantinople, and the Orient (Salonika-Uskub) Railway lines, hitherto worked by Austrians, Frenchmen and Austrians respectively. Greek officials will be appointed to control these lines.

Roumania is reported to have taken precautionary military measures along all the frontiers.

Germany has disavowed the sinking of the Arabic and has informed the U. S. Government that it is prepared to pay compensation for American lives lost.

It is reported from the Belgian frontier that British warships bombard the German coast position almost daily and the enemy fear that he bombardment will be followed by a attack.

Vent reciprocal bombardments took ce in Artois and Champagne, simi- o operations prior to the big attack. Fting with grenades and aerial tooloes continues at Quennevieres an ouvron and further trench fighting Argonne.

Frenc tillery exploded a German train rth-west of Verdun and an aeropl squadron bombed a railway station ar Peronne.

A violent ssian offensive by the armies of Gene Russki against the positions held by indenburg east of Vilna, between glin and Smorgon, resulted in the apture of a series of trenches, herous prisoners, some cannon and achine-guns. Russians also attacke nemy forces south-west of Riga, capt ng several positions.

There has been ard fighting in the Caucasus whe Turkish attempts to advance were ly repulsed.

ALLIED TROOPS LAND AT SALONIKA.

WITH THE CONSENT OF GREECE.

FRENCH TROOPS LAND AT SALONIKA.

M. VENIZELOS'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

PROPOSALS TO BULGARIA ANNULLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Oct. 5.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Venizelos announced the landing of French troops at Salonika, also the Entente's annulment of the proposals to Bulgaria.

ROME, Oct. 5, 6-35 p.m.

The Athens correspondent of the "Tribuna" states that he can definitely confirm that a division of Allied troops has already disembarked at Salonika.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC STOPPED BY BULGARIA.

ENTHUSIASM IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct 5.

A despatch from Sofia stating that the military authorities have prohibited passenger traffic, foreshadows war.

According to the estimates of German papers the Allies have assigned 1,50,000 troops to be landed at Salonika.

Apparently M. Venezelos protested but the protest was a mere formality.

There was at first some excitement in Athens principally due to the fear that the Allied occupation of Serbian Macedonia might have meant the coercion of Greece and Serbia into conceding Bulgarian claims if Bulgaria at the last moment admitted her error, but this disappeared and was even succeeded by enthusiasm on the publication of Sir Edward Grey's warning to Bulgaria and the receipt of assurance from the Entente representatives that it was imperative to help Serbia to guard her railway communications.

The Venizelist press has emphasised that there is now no idea of the Entente's making further concessions to Bulgaria and the Allies have plenty of troops available whereas Bulgaria has been obliged to divert two divisions to the Greek frontier and three to the Roumanian frontier.

OCCUPATION OF RAILWAY LINES.

ACTION BY GREEK GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Greek Government is proceeding to occupy the Salonika-Monastir railway as far as Kenali, which has hitherto been worked by the Austrians, the Salonika-Constantinople line as far as Obilar, worked by the Frenchmen, and the Orient line from Salonika to Uskub as far as Ghevgeli, worked by the Austrians.

The Government will appoint Greek officials to control these lines.

NO REPLY TO ULTIMATUM.

RECALL OF ENTENTE MINISTERS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reuter is informed that owing to recent developments, the Bulgarian Government must be taken to have rejected the Allies' proposals to which no answer has been returned. Consequently the proposals have lapsed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.

Telegrams to Berlin say that Bulgaria will most probably not reply to the ultimatum. The recall of the Entente ministers was expected yesterday and the declaration of war by Russia was considered quite possible.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

JOIN IN RUSSIA'S DEMAND,

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The French Minister at Sofia yesterday informed M. Radoslavoff that non-compliance with the Russian ultimatum would have the same effect as regards France as Russia and that he would leave with his Russian colleague.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

The British Minister in Sofia has made a similar notification to that of his French colleague regarding the Russian ultimatum.

VIOLENT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY ACTION

SERIES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 5.

M. Hutin, a French correspondent at the Russian Headquarters, says a violent Russian offensive was opened yesterday by the armies of General Russki against the positions held by Hinderburg east of Vilna, on a front of more than twenty miles, between Smaglin and Smorgon. The attack which was preceded by effective artillery action, resulted in the capture of a series of trenches, numerous prisoners and some cannon and machine guns.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS S.-W. OF RIGA

The Russians also attacked the forces of von Below in the district south-west of Riga and captured several positions

STRENUOUS FIGHTING.

NUMBER OF VILLAGES CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.

A communiqué says:—

The Russians have occupied the German trenches north of Birshallen in the Riga district and captured a number of villages in the lake region east of Vilna and also south of Pripet after strenuous fighting.

HARD FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS

TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.

A communiqué says:—

There has been hard fighting in the Van region in the Caucasus where Turkish attempts to advance in the direction of the frontier were easily repulsed and the Russians after engagements southwest of the city of Van pursued the Turks along the southern shore of the lake by mountain roads and lined precipices at the height of 9,000 feet.

MACEDONIAN DIFFICULTY.

M. MALINOFF'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENTENTE MINISTERS.

SOFIA, Oct. 4.

M. Malinoff, the leader of Democrats, began, on September 30th, as the plenipotentiary of the entire Opposition, pourparlers with the Ministers of the Qualruple Entente with a view to a pacific settlement of the Macedonian difficulty.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN ROUMANIA.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A diplomatist who left Bukharest last week states that the greatest activity then prevailed throughout the country and precautionary military measures had been taken along all the frontiers.

Another attempt to smuggle contraband through for Turkey, had been stopped. An Austrian courier with a despatch for Constantinople had with him thirty-six large heavy cases which were confiscated by the Roumanian authorities.

GERMAN PAPER ON RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.

According to a Berlin telegram the "Lokalanzeiger" says that the reply to the Russian ultimatum must be given by the German and Austrian guns on the Danube.

ENEMY ACTIVITY ON THE DANUBE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Viceroy's war telegram, dated Oct. 5 states: A Servian official communique reports hostile activity on the Danube front and the bombing of the railway by enemy aircraft.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

CONTINUOUS ARTILLERY ACTION IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 6.

A communiqué reports an artillery duel East of Arras and bomb fighting at Lihons and Andrechy.

The enemy in Champagne continued the bombardment of the ground behind our new front with suffocating shells. Our artillery replied most vigorously.

There was almost continuous artillery action in Argonne.

OPERATIONS IN ARTOIS AND CHAMPAGNE.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

Violent reciprocal bombardments took place in Artois and Champagne, similar to operations prior to big attack.

A communiqué says fighting with grenades and aerial torpedoes continues at Quennevieres and Nouvron, and further trench fighting in Argonne.

The French artillery north-west of Verdun hit a German train and caused a violent explosion.

An aeroplane squadron dropped fifty bombs on a German railway station near Peronne.

BOMBARDMENT OF COAST POSITIONS.

GERMANS EXPECT AN ATTACK.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.

It is reported from the Belgian frontier that British warships bombard the German positions at Westende and Middelkerke almost daily.

A squadron was observed yesterday cooperating with field artillery on land.

The Germans fear that the bombardment will be followed by an attack.

GOOD WORK BY OLD HORROVIANS.

APPRECIATION BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

In reply to the congratulatory message from the residents of Harrow and the members of Harrow School Officers' Training Corps, Field Marshal French telegraphed, 'No words of mine can sufficiently express my admiration for the good work of the old Harrovians.'

MOTOR AMBULANCES FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

MORVI'S GIFT THROUGH LORD SYDENHAM.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The King has accepted through Lord Sydenham two motor ambulances presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. By His Majesty's direction they are being devoted to the service of Indian troops.

DIRECTION OF RECRUITING.

LORD DERBY IN CHARGE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Derby, at the request of Lord Kitchener, has undertaken the direction of recruiting.

CHINA AND COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The Chinese Government has engaged an American cottor growing expert to encourage the production of cotton as a staple of China. It is announced also that negotiations are in progress for the employment of an American forestry expert by the Chinese Government.

DEATH OF EX-PREMIER OF SWEDEN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The death is announced of M. Staaf, a former Liberal Premier of Sweden.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC

DISAVOWAL BY GERMANY.

PREPARED TO PAY COMPENSATION FOR LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

After a conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lansing at which the latter submitted the note presented by Count Bernstorff on 2nd October, it is learned that Germany has failed to satisfy the request for disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic or the assumption of liability.

While Mr. Lansing declined to say what the next step would be, it is ascertained that Count Bernstorff will be asked to come to Washington to receive the views of the American Government.

The final refusal by Germany to meet the American view might result in the rupture of diplomatic relations.

THE HESPERIAN ENQUIRY

The naval officers assigned to examine the metal found on board the Hesperian are virtually convinced that the vessel was sunk by a mine.

COUNT BERNSTORFF TO NEGOTIATE AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Count Bernstorff called at the State Department after which Mr. Lansing announced that Germany had disavowed the sinking of the Arabic and was prepared to pay compensation for the American lives lost.

Count Bernstorff in a letter to Mr. Lansing said that the Kaiser's orders to submarine commanders were so strict that recurrence of incidents like the sinking of the Arabic was considered out of question. The attack on the Arabic was contrary to the instructions and the Imperial Government regretted and disavowed it and authorised Count Bernstorff to negotiate the amount of indemnity.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK.

SUPPOSED TO BE TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5.

The German steamer Svionia has been sunk by explosion off Ruegen. The crew have arrived at Sassnitz. They assert that the vessel was torpedoed by a British submarine.

FRENCH STEAMER SUBMARINED.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

An Austrian submarine has sunk the French steamer Provincia off the Greek coast. The crew were allowed to escape in their boats.

Official and Personal

Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Lady Carmichael accompanied by Sister Wade will leave Calcutta for Bombay *en route* to England on the night of Friday next.

General Baber Shamshere Jung, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army, will winter at Delhi leaving Simla early next month.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, Lieut.-Governor of Burma elect-left Simla on Wednesday afternoon en route to Rangoon to assume the charge of his new office. He was given an enthusiastic send-off at the railway station Sir Harcourt vacates the Vice-Presidency of the Viceroy's Council as well as the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

Sir Harcourt Butler, the new Lieutenant Governor of Burma, will, according to the present arrangements, arrive at Rangoon on October 24th, which being a Sunday, the public reception has been postponed to the following day. The reception will take place at the Jubilee Hall on the 25th, when a joint address of the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, will be presented to him.

Sir Henry Adamson will hand over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma to Sir Harcourt Butler on the 28th instant in Rangoon.

Mr. Iver Thomas, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, who returns from leave and rejoins his appointment next week will be due to retire from the service in the spring on attaining the fifty-five years' age limit.

Intimation has been received that the Hon. Captain Malik Omar Hyat Khan Tiwana who went to the front in the beginning of the war, will return to India this cold weather on a short leave on the expiry of which he will return to the front.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. H. Seabrooke, C.I.E., Joint Secretary, Military Department, India.

SECRE

In the House of Com... when several members ... the Premier a statement ... ernment's attitude towa... Mr. Asquith said he was ... make any statement and ob... a deputation on the subject. ... tion of a secret session he replied ... be unsatisfactory.

On the motion for the adjournm... Handel Booth pressed the Governm... give the House further information ... the military situation and their require... ments.

Mr. Pringle said it was necessary that the House of Commons should give some guidance to the country. It was necessary to have discussion, and discussion based on information, and if it were impossible to have discussion based on information in public, let them have a secret session. Such a discussion would have great influence on the country.

Sir Henry Dalziel submitted that what ever view one took of National Service the adjournment of the House was not the best time to discuss it. At the same time members could not shut their eyes to the discussion going on outside the House. That discussion was largely due to the fact that the Government had not taken the public into their confidence. They had kept to themselves information which might reasonably have been given to the public. The result was that members of the House in his opinion were not qualified to express a logical view of the present situation.

THE TWO VOICES.

"It seems to be the case," he said, "that the Government cannot make up their mind in this any more than upon other questions on which, month after month, the House has pressed them for a decision. We have had from the Minister of Munitions a statement of grave importance, a statement which I support because its intention is to let the people know. Then we have a member of the Cabinet replying to the Minister of Munitions and practically saying 'Don't be alarmed, put your feet on the mantelpiece, and light your cigar, everything is going well.' 'I knew,' he said, 'that the war would last two years.' But I wish he had shown more industry in seeing that our army was equipped.

"Let the Government give us a lead," was Sir Henry Dalziel's final appeal, and he recalled Lord Melbourne's advice to a Cabinet that if the members spoke at all they should all say the same thing.

Mr. Dillon strongly complained of the issue by certain officers and members of Parliament of a manifesto in support of military service. He declared it was unconstitutional, and appealed that this question should be kept out of the ranks of the Army.

Mr. J. C. Wedgwood declared that until the Admiralty or the War Office cashiered him he claimed the right to express his views on any subject whatever. He was absolutely convinced that it was in the interests of the whole of the country that there should be a free and frank expression of the views of the Army and Navy in the House of Commons.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW.

Mr. Asquith confessed that he did not think any good purpose had been served by the debate. As to a secret session he had received no indication of any sort or kind that such a procedure would be welcome of palatable and incorrect accounts of what took place, without any compensating advantage.

In the course of the debate the duties and disabilities of the members of the House who were on active service had been referred to. He would make one remark. Under normal conditions a member of that House on the active list was silenced, but when war broke out it would be unfair and contrary to the public interest if such a rule were applied. But members who came back on leave and resumed their seats for a short time, while it would be unfair that their lips should be closed, ought to feel, and no doubt did feel, under a very strict sense of responsibility. They must remember that they sat there not as representatives of the Army but as representing their constituents. The Army as an army had no representation in the House and they must not claim that they came there with any special mandate to represent the opinions of the Army.

CABINET DELIBERATING.

Captain Guest said they made no such claim, and Mr. Asquith said he was glad to hear the disclaimer. It was a claim he would never admit.

Questions had also been raised as to the best way in which to meet the call for bringing the war to a successful end. No more unsatisfactory way of dealing with a problem so vital and far-reaching could be had than a sporadic and desultory discussion on the motion for the adjournment. It was a matter which had not escaped the attention of the Government—(laughter)—and when the Government, without undue delay and with as much deliberation as the gravity of the subject demanded, arrived at its conclusion, it would present it to Parliament, when it would become a subject for parliamentary discussion.

The House then adjourned till next day.

...ONAL

...EILLY'S STORY.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 5.

...the abduction case after ...dence of Miss Violet Reilly, ...lker, for prosecution, filed the state... of Miss Violet Reilly given before the ...trict Magistrate in connection with the ...se. Among other items it contained seve...al startling things. Miss Violet Reilly stated in her deposition that she knew Rangaswami since she was 16 years of age. Rangaswami supported her since then and took advantage of her at that age. For the last five months Rangaswami was supporting her regularly. Marie Reilly was her cousin. She is about 18 or 19 years of age. Rangaswami had got her away from her mother's house through the witness. Rangaswami did not tell her what his intentions were towards Marie Reilly. Rangaswami promised to marry her (witness) if she got Marie Reilly away soon.

COCHIN RAJA'S AGENT.

V. C. Venkatramiah, Agent of Cochin Raja deposed:—I have known Mrs. Newman for a month or two. I went to see Mrs. Newman one day at Connemara Cottage. I was introduced to Miss Marie Reilly at that cottage by Mrs. Newman. Mrs. Newman told me that Marie was not treated well and she was going to file a suit for her property and Mrs. Newman wanted me to help Marie to file a suit for the property. Mrs. Newman again asked me to go and see her. Mrs. Newman wanted a loan from me of Rs. 50. I told her it was not possible to give the money and Mrs. Newman said she would execute a bond and ... there was some Zemindar who would supply her money ... and Mrs. Newman would ...ments. I lent ... return it by monthly ins... ...ised to let ...ner Rs. 10 later on and I prom... her have the balance of Rs. 40 some other day when I visited her at her house (Connemara Cottage). One day I visited Mrs. Newman and she said that Marie was liked by every one. If I liked I could stop with Marie. I got angry and went away.

Sergeant Likns deposed as follows:—On 30th of August I received orders from Inspector Wilkins to go to Connemara Cottage where Mrs. Newman lived, to see if Marie Reilly was there. I went at about 10-30 a.m. Mrs. Newman was out and I went again at 4-35 p.m. I asked Mrs. Newman if Marie Reilly was there. She replied "No" and she did not know the Reillys. That satisfied me for the time being.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S VISIT.

Inspector Wilkins deposed:—I visited Miss Adolphine Reilly at her house. I received a complaint on 25th September from Adolphine Reilly that her sister had been abducted away and she understood that Marie was confined in a house at Barlow Street. On a written statement of Adolphine Reilly, the District Superintendent of Police, myself and a sub-inspector went to Connemara Cottage. Miss A. Reilly asked in our presence Mrs. Quinn where her sister Marie was. Mrs. Newman denied that Marie was at her place. Finally Mrs. Newman's house was searched and Marie was found in her night dress, she looked pale and in a hysterical state, crying and laughing at intervals. Mrs. Newman tried to prevent Marie being taken. After some heated arguments Mrs. Newman let Marie go.

WHAT A NATURALIST NOTED.

Among other witnesses examined for the prosecution was Mr. Albert Honeywell, a house agent, who deposed that he was fond of natural history and his hobby was collecting butterflies and moths, that on two occasions he had noticed a motor car being drawn up at Connemara Cottage. From it a person—from whose physical appearance he recognised it was Rangaswami was alighting and visiting Connemara Cottage.

Other witnesses examined were a milkman, a cook, and a butler.

There were several breezy discussions between the lawyers of the accused and the prosecution pleaders.

When Miss Violet Reilly was examined the whole Court was cleared except the parties of the case and press representatives, as she represented to the Court that she would faint if there was a large crowd.

Mr. Gonsalves, for defence, asked time until next week for cross-examination of prosecution witnesses. The chief grounds were that his client Rangaswami was in custody. He had no time to receive instructions and further it was probable that Hon. Mr. Vijiaraghavacharier will be retained, when he will cross-examine the witnesses. The remaining three prosecution witnesses will be examined on Friday. Mrs. Newman was undefended.

The case is proceeding.

ECHO OF EMDEN'S EXPLOIT.

OFFICERS OF SUNK RUSSIAN GUNBOAT PUNISHED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

A Vladivostock dispatch to the "Ashi" reports that the commander of the Russian gunboat Jenitchug, sunk by the Emden in Penang harbour last year, has been deprived of his commission and given 3½ years' imprisonment. The second in command was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months.

NAPOLEON AND WILHELM

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO NEXT?

ALLIES' EQUANIMITY.

"In the midst of his perplexity at Vitepsk Napoleon occasionally addressed the persons whom he met with such half sentences as "Well! what shall we do? Shall we stay where we are or advance? How is it possible to stop short in the midst of so glorious a career?" He did not wait for their reply, but still kept wandering about, as though looking for something or somebody to terminate his indecision."—Segur's "Russian Campaign," Vol. I.

The writer has frequently expressed the view that it would be premature to discuss the hypothesis of Germany's future operations in other theatres until we know precisely the result of this great offensive in the East, on the success of which our enemy has staked his political and military reputation, observes the Military correspondent of "The Times."

We have advanced some way towards the definition of this result. It has been the supreme merit of the Grand Duke Nicholas and his lieutenants to have remained deaf to all the prayers, threats, and entreaties which might so easily have prevented weaker men from withdrawing unbeaten armies from the frontiers and from declining a decisive battle. Unable as he was, from causes known to us all, to deprive the enemy of the permanent advantage of an enveloping frontier and a superior railway system, the Grand Duke has been from first to last in a position of serious danger, and when the Germans, sick of their failure in the West, and alarmed for the security of Silesia, decided to concentrate all available men against Russia and to seek a decision in the East, there was no course open to the Grand Duke but retreat; that is to say, a systematic, orderly retirement, which would prolong indefinitely the resistance until the assailant, becoming at last exhausted, had ceased to be the stronger.

THE SPIRIT OF 1812.

The strategy conceived in the spirit of 1812, appeared to us in England the only reasonable course. It has been hitherto pursued with unvarying success, and though it has cost Russia many losses, and has imposed upon the Russian people sacrifices which are hard to bear, it has preserved the armies in the main intact, and has ended by placing the Germans in the same state of indecision as that which overwhelmed Napoleon at Vitepsk. The Russian Armies are now out of danger of being turned or surrounded; they are in line, with their backs to Russia, and with secure lines of retreat, assuming that no faults in strategy now occur. We are within a few weeks of the bad season. In their retirement the Russian Armies have left a waste. The devastation has not been complete, and many towns, like Mitau, have been spared. But there has been systematic destruction of all means of communication. An immense number of towns, villages, and farms have been burnt, and some large towns, like Brest, are heaps of ashes. Everything of use to the enemy has been destroyed or carried away, and the crops, when they could not be harvested, have been trodden underfoot.

It will be in the midst of this desolation, and at the opening of the bad season, that the Germans will have to decide what they will do next. It is quite true that the conditions of 1812 and 1915 are not identical, and that railways can be repaired and supplies brought up by these means from far in the rear. It is true that the comparative proximity of German bases, and German method, give the present enemy advantages which Napoleon never possessed in Russia. But armies in the winter must be sheltered or they will perish, and the systematic destruction of towns, villages, and farms, as well as the withdrawal of all local supplies, will certainly affect German operations most injuriously. Russia, too, has far greater military resources today than she possessed in 1812, and more formidable Allies. It is with her, as it was before, a national war, and as in 1812 Napoleon misunderstood the character of the Tsar and the constancy of the Russian people, so also to-day is the old misunderstanding reproduced. In order to intimidate neutrals, and perhaps lay the basis, as they think, of an inconclusive peace, the Germans boast that they have destroyed the Russian Armies. All that need be said is that this boast is not true, and that in spite of all the gammon of German bulletins the Germans themselves know that it is not true.

A DISCUSSION OF POSSIBILITIES.

It is on parallel fronts, so hateful to the German, and against successive well-defended positions, that the enemy will now have to penetrate Russia, if the fancy seizes him to try, at the cost of more losses if he goes on, and this at a season when his armies will waste rapidly by exposure and disease. Our correspondent at Petrograd has informed us that it is the German plan to seize the railway which runs from Riga through Dvinsk, Vilna, Luniniec, and Rovno to Lemberg, hoping to gain therefrom some panacea for his ills. It is a very good thing, no doubt, when the front of our armies lies parallel to a through line of rail which we can use for transferring troops from one point to another, but the more immediate necessity is railways to the troops from the home bases, and it is to this point, we should conceive, that the German Main Headquarters would pay the first attention rather than to the problematical advantages of the transverse line in question.

The real problem is, supposing the Germans reach the line in question and decide to halt there till the spring, what the resulting military position will be, and how it will affect operations elsewhere. We can admit that, from a purely military point of view, the Germans can halt on the line mentioned. By grouping their main forces about Vilna, with a secondary grouping south of Rovno, and with the lines of the Duna and the Dnieper strongly occupied on the two flanks, the Germans can await the approach of the enemy, can advance upon him promptly when he appears, and strike for a decisive battle. They will be somewhat in the position of Napoleon in Moravia, before the battle of Austerlitz in 1805 and in 1807 in Poland before Eylau. But it must be observed that the line to be occupied is some 700 miles in length; that it is not suitable for occupation by weak forces; that the Russians have the habit of winter campaigning and will not leave their enemy in peace; that masses of Cossacks are forming, and when the snow freezes will begin to worry; and, in short, that it will be very unsafe to leave the line weakly held.

Worse than this will be the avowal in the eyes of the world of the failure of the enterprise, and of the impossibility in which German strategy finds itself to attain the aims of German policy. Everybody knows that in Russia vast hosts are preparing to renew the war, and that in every Allied and neutral country all available factories are working day and night to supply the munitions of which Russia stands in need. The effect of these preparations is already becoming manifest in the firmer countenance of Russian rearguards, and in the offensive operations undertaken at many points. Even if, during the winter, a million Germans could be transferred from East to West—a possibility which we cannot easily admit—and join themselves with the 1,809,000 Germans now in the West, they will find themselves faced by greater numbers of French, British, and Belgians, to say nothing of the mud of Flanders, and after the immense losses which they will assuredly suffer there they will be unable to pursue the campaign in East or West with any hope of ultimate success.

There is, consequently, the possibility that as the hesitations of Napoleon at Vitepsk led on to Moscow, so may hesitations at the German Main Headquarters lead on to a winter campaign in Russia, having for its purpose the "irrevocable defeat" of our Allies by the occupation of Petrograd and Kieff and the seizure of the Russian munition factories at these and other points. The Russian Baltic Fleet, embedded as it may be in the ice at Cronstadt, would also be a tempting bait. We do not know. We are at the hour of Vitepsk, the hour of German perplexities. What will be decided we do not know, for questions of this kind are in their last terms settled by promptings and from motives which defy analysis and definition. But the situation is clear enough, and no matter what the German decision is we Allies can regard it with equanimity. Moreover, we have not been so foolishly generous as to present our enemy with the initiative as a gift, and there is the question not only of what he proposes to do next, but of what we propose to do we and our Allies. Time will show.

There was an outbreak of fire on Tuesday last, at Tuticorin in a godown in which a quantity of senna was stored. The loss is estimated at Rs. 20,600. The property is fully insured with the Commercial Union Insurance Company.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRUIT-CULTURE IN THE PROVINCE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

A meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council was held at Nainital on Tuesday. The Kaswar Raj Bill was passed without much discussion.

Lala Sukhabir Singh moved that the Government might be pleased to take necessary steps for the improvement of gardening as well as fruit and vegetable culture in the province and that a sub-department be organised for the purpose. He referred to what had been done in the Western countries to improve the fruit industry and said the same results could be achieved in these provinces also. But there should be a machinery, such as he proposed, to guide the operations.

The Chief Secretary accepted the first part and opposed the second part of the resolution.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Lala Sukhibir Singh next moved that the Government might be pleased to organize village-panchayats in some districts as a trial and give them powers to settle petty civil and criminal disputes and look after sanitation, etc. He referred to the success of the experiment in Baroda and Patiala, and quoted the note of Major Popham Young on the system in Patiala, which showed that the panchayat worked better than ordinary courts.

The Chief Secretary, in accepting the principle of the system, foreshadowed the appointment of a small committee this cold weather to further examine the question.

Replying to Mr. Raja Ali's question regarding separate representation in local bodies Mr. Burn said that the Government would prefer to answer the question after the conclusion of peace.

In reply to Babu Brijnandan Prasad regarding the Canning Colleges fracas Mr. O'Donnell said that it was not intended to publish the report of the Commissioner referred to in the recent communique.

BENARES SHOOTING CASE.

In reply to questions regarding Benares-Barnes case, in which Mr. Barnes was fined for having shot an Indian in the jail compound, thinking him to be a pig, Mr. O'Donnell said the punishment was considered sufficient and the Government would not take action.

Sir James Meston announced the death of the Hon. Rai Nathi Nal Bahadur.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE.

EVIDENCE OF THE MURDERED MAN'S BROTHER.

(News Bureau.)

BALASORE, Oct. 6.

In the Balasore shooting case before the Special Tribunal, Muli Mahanti, brother of Raju Mahanti (killed), examined, said that he ran along with the villagers when he heard them crying that "dacoits are going." They were all following the strangers. After some time he heard two shots fired. No one was injured. Rajo, and his brother were ahead of the others. The accused Monoranjan fired at Rajo, whereupon Rajo staggered back and fell after the first shot. He heard ten or twelve shots The witness first ran away in fear but returned again. He did not see the strangers then as they had moved on. He gave his brother some water to drink. He drank a little first but could not drink the second time and died. He carried his brother home on his shoulder, left him there and then went with Burindoo Mahanti and others to the police station to lodge an information. When leaving the place of occurence he saw Sudam's relatives making arrangements for carrying him to the hospital.

Cross-examined witness said his field was about one mile from the place of the occurence. He could not see the strangers when he first heard the report of pistols. Rajo ran towards the strangers considerably after that and one witness followed him. After going about 100 cubits from the place where he first heard the report he could not see the strangers. They rested under a *chalta* tree and witness could not say in what relative position they were standing but they all faced the villagers.

LATER.

Witness Sudamgiri said he saw the accused but could not say how many days ago. He saw them with two other men on the Embankment Road near the Girisahi Ghat of Gobindapur. After working with his father he went to bathe in the river. Coming home he saw Ranjo Rant Rajo and some other villagers going along the embankment shouting "Bengali dacoits going." He joined the villagers and followed the strangers who were going towards north. The strangers fired. Rajo Rant was hit and he staggered and fell. Witness saw him bleeding. After Rajo was hit other strangers also fired. Witness retreated two paces and was wounded by a shot which hit in the back and came out in his chest. Witness then retreated two steps more and then went down the slope and requested Radhu Jama to give him support. He went to a gentleman's house close by with his help. He could not say whose shot hit him. He saw four strangers carrying a pistol apiece. The man who had no pistol was not in Court. Witness was carried home at about 10 a.m. He was carried to the hospital at Balasore and was fourteen days there. He saw two of the five strangers at the hospital. One of them Jyotish was in Court.

In his cross-examination witness said the place where he joined the villagers was about 20 cubits from his house. Before that he had not heard any report of gun. He could not say whose shot had hit Rajo Rant. He could not say when Rajo fell which direction he faced as he had twined round out of fear at that time. He was afraid when he saw the strangers carrying pistols. After Rajo was hit witness turned two steps back out of fear. He could not say who attended Rajo after the witness was carried to the hospital. He made a statement before the police three or four days after he was carried to the hospital.

In his re-examination witness said that after the first shot three other shots rang out practically at the same time. He was not sure whose shot hit Rajo.

THE HAJ PILGRIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among the measures still needed for the convenience of the Haj Pilgrims, the provision of adequate and proper *purdah* facilities is not the least important. It is a need to the satisfaction of which our benign British Government has already paid attention. The vaccination and medical inspection of female pilgrims is carried out by female vaccinators and medical women respectively. But there are still things which are worth consideration, and they are:—

(1) Want of a lady doctor for the three musafarkhanas for the Haj Season only.

(2). The cooking rooms for males and females in the musafarkhanas ought to be separate.

(3) It should also be so arranged that the *separation* of female pilgrims from their husbands or their near relatives that are with them, may not take place.

This separation begins from the time the disinfection and medical inspection commences. The husband does not know where his wife is, nor does the woman know where her husband or guardian is. This separation remains in force even at the time of their going to the ship and also after they are on board the steamer. It is in the steamer itself that they go about here and there in search of one another. Females sit at one place in the ship and earnestly ask others to find out their husbands or guardians. The Shedais of the Anjuman met several such women on board the steamers, and they did make them meet their husbands or sons or relatives. Some illuminating suggestions, therefore, that would help the solution of this difficult question are urgently needed,—Yours, etc.

TAJ-MAHOMED M.

Shedai Kaaba-

Anjuman Khudam-e-Kaaba,

Several persons who were arrested in Calcutta in connection with the Krishnagore dacoity were placed late yesterday afternoon before the Commissioner of Police, most of them being represented by pleaders. Further enquiries were ordered.

It is reported that Mr. Rose Alston, of the Allahabad, Bar has been engaged by the Crown in the Benares Conspiracy case.

RANGOON MOTOR COLLISION CASE.

SIR G. BUCHANAN FINED.

CONVICTION UPHELD ON APPEAL.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

Recently in a motor collision case Sir George Buchanan, Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust, was convicted by the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate of causing grevous hurt to Mrs. Combes, wife of Mr. Combes of the Minto Mansions who was inside the car of her husband's motor cycle, by doing an act so negligently as to endanger the personal safety of others, namely cutting across of two roads on the wrong side. Sir Buchanan was fined Rs. 600 of which Rs. 450 was to be given to Mrs. Combes as compensation.

FINE REDUCED.

Against this sentence Sir Buchanan appealed to the Chief Court before Justice Ormond, alleging that not having seen the cycle on the road, at the most he was guilty of an error of judgment, that Mr. Combes having seen his car should have avoided it and that in any case for a first offence the fine was excessive.

The Judge upheld the conviction reducing, however, the fine to Rs. 200 the whole of which will be paid to Mrs. Combes.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(*Continued from page* 3.)

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The 219th list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Captain C. Nelson, 3rd Brahmans.
Captain H. D. Maccall, 33rd Punjabis.
Captain R. St. J. L. Price, 33rd Punjabis.
Lieut. E. B. Grasett, 33rd Punjabis.
Major N. C. Sparling, 54th Sikhs.
Captain A. Flagg (late Indian Army), 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Lieut. J. O. Nicollas, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Lieut J. P. Gulland, 69th Punjabis.
Second-Lieut. L. R. Fraser (I.A.R.O.), 69th Punjabis.
Lieut. H. S. Moberly, 74th Punjabis.

WOUNDED AND MISSING:

BELIEVED KILLED.

Major H. N. Kelly, 33rd Punjabis.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major H. H. G. Vansfeld, 74th Punjabis.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Driver 13223. Adalat Shah, No. 8, Ammunition Column, R.F.A.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. A. F. Logan, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire.
Captain J. H. Henderson (Indian Army retired), 17th Durham Infantry.
Cavalry Jemadar Jai Singh, 6th K. E. O.
Captain C. B. Harcourt, 28th Punjabis.

MISSING.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. D. Davidson-Honston, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (F.F.).
Lieut. J. H. Milligan, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Deane-Spread (I.A.R.O.), 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Captain K. B. Mackenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Lieut.-Col. W. R. Brakspear, 23rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieut. T. P. Wood (I.A.R.O.), 23rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles
Second-Lieut. J. T. Tyson (I.A.R.O.), 23rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

A private cable has been received here reporting that Major Kenelm Rees McClaughin, attached to the 11th Battalion, Royal Scots, has been killed in action in France. He was the youngest son of Mr. T. J. McClaughin, late General Traffic Manager, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

SIR ALFRED BOURNE DECLINES DIRECTORSHIP.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 6.

The latest report of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, says the Committee appointed to consider the revision of bye-laws submitted a comprehensive but expensive scheme, its main feature being provision of adequate laboratories and plant for applied chemistry. Owing to the war and crippled finances it was resolved to combine the office of Director and Professor of Applied Chemistry into one but suitable candidates not being available bifurcation was necessary and Sir Alfred Bourne was approached for the Directorship but he declined. The Committee appointed to select a candidate for the professorship of Applied Chemistry, hope to get a suitable man on Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 by the next session.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 10 LAKHS

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

The Finance sub-committee of the Rangoon Municipality has decided to apply to local Government for a loan of ten lakhs at 4½ per cent in two equal instalments this year and next year, the loan being repayable when the market offers an opportunity. The Municipality will raise the loan on reasonable terms. The failure of the recent attempt to raise the Port Trust loan debars the Municipality from repeating such an experiment at present.

FIGHTING IN THE AFRICAN BUSH.

SURPRISE ATTACKS AND LIONS

DESCRIPTIVE LETTERS.

Some interesting sidelights on the nature of the fighting in British East Africa are afforded by letters from men of the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment published in the "Rhodesia Herald."

The ground being fought over is represented as being covered for miles with thick undergrowth and scrub, which often makes it a matter of extreme difficulty to locate the enemy, and affords him great facilities for ambush laying, particularly when one remembers the natural aptitude for concealment of this kind of the native troops employed by the Germans.

The forces employed on each side are whites and blacks by the Germans, and whites and Indians by the British. The letters reflect a healthy excitement and enjoyment of their work by the men engaged. The following extracts are illustrative.—

"A mobile column left camp on patrol on June 12, and on June 13 we surprised a small patrol of Germans in very thick bush. They cleared as usual, leaving all their belongings. The Baluchis, who were an advance guard, fired several shots at them, but their only reward was the capture of an Askari who was hiding in the bush. He was brought into camp by a puttee which was tied round his neck. He gave useful information. He had been accompanied by five Askaris and one white man, and they got away.

"While following up this German patrol we put up two lions, so we have more than two-footed brutes to hunt There are any amount of the king of beasts round these parts.

"The Germans have spies and scouts everywhere, and twice lately they have shot an Indian sentry during the night. These black scouts can get almost up against a sentry on a dark night unobserved, and in such a treacherous country of thick, thorny bush you may as well look for a needle in a haystack as a nigger on the veld.

INDIAN SENTRY'S PLUCKY ACT.

"An Indian on sentry duty did a plucky act the other night. He caught sight of a nigger scout crawling up to him, and when only a few yards away he ran forward and put his bayonet through the midnight visitor."

Describing an unexpected German attack on a camp situated on the railway line, the writer says:—

"As most of us were witnessing an incoming train the firing was well timed, and you ought to have seen the rush for cover by the natives, and our men for their rifles, as the bullets came ping, pinging into our camp! It was highly amusing, especially when a sturdy nigger ran into our C.O. and laid him hors de combat in his haste to get clear of the rifle bullets, which were coming in from several directions. However, we were soon in position, and firing at any object that made a movement in the bush which is cleared for 500 yards round the camp. In less than two minutes the Maxim opened fire, and with three shots from a new arrival by the train we were viewing, the Germans soon beat a hasty retreat. It was marvellous no one was hit, as the camp was stormed for several minutes. One of our Askaris had a flesh wound, but he was outside the camp when hit! A strong party was soon in pursuit, and sweeping the bush, but no Germans were to be seen. Shots from a gun soon clears the native enemy out of the bush.

"On the first day of the month the Germans again attacked our picket some two miles west from camp. As luck would have it an advance party of the King's African Rifles had left camp, a big mobile column intending to follow immediately, when the firing commenced. After a slight delay we left the camp at the double and soon got up to where the mounted men were stationed, companies of K.A.R.'s being sent out to the right and left flanks. The mounted infantry had gone out to try to cut the enemy off, but they had to retire under cover, the enemy's fire being heavy.

"Bugles and whistles could be heard on all sides of the bush, the German officers shouting out their orders amid the din. The firing was confined to the left flank as was heavy while it lasted, the enemy re...ing,' as usual, as we advanced. It was the K.A.R.s who were in the limelight, and they soon forced the Germans back th... their volley firing. Our mounted men had some stubborn resistance to fight down on open bush, the enemy being concealed. However, by the time we got up the tack was turned into a rout, so we continued our mission. Our casualties were one mule wounded by a shot in the fetlock—an enormous waste of ammunition. A Ger... white man was wounded."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The 3½ per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 86-10; small sums at Rs. 86-13.

Coal shares were irregular. Some are firmly held and full price offered by buyers but sellers are ... In others prices showed a disposition to same in the absence of buyers.

Quotations:—Coal: Bengal Coal 776, Burrakpur (ord.) 20, Jaraboni 12½, Bhatgora 24½, Imperial 7, Nowaghur (ord.) 14, New Kenda 7½, ... Beer Bhoom 46½, Raneegunge 27½, Sod... 6, Sendra 14½.

The services of ... F. H. Humphreys, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madras are placed at the disposal of Government of India, Army Department, with a view to employment as an Assistant Censor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MORTGAGEE'S GRIEVANCE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

MRS. DAISY ALBERTINA CLARIDGE v. PIROJSHAW ADARJI MOTIVALA.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who rejected the petitioner's complaint.

Mrs. Claridge in her complaint before the Third Presidency Magistrate stated that she knew Pherojshah Adarji Motivala who is a proprietor of the Leopold Soda Water Factory, formerly situated at Bellasis Road and now at Arab Lane, Grant Road. On the 20th June 1913 she lent Pherojshah through her husband, Mr. F. Claridge, the sum of Rs. 1,500 which was agreed to be repaid by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. In order to secure the repayment of the amount and interest and insurance premium to be paid in respect of his life-policy he conveyed to her by way of mortgage all his right, title and interest in the said factory and all the machinery, accessories and other materials appertaining to the same. At the time when the payment was made the accused gave her to understand that he had good right to assign the said factory to her and he further promised that he would not during the continuance of her security remove the things from the premises at Bellasis Road without her consent. The accused further gave her the right to enter upon and take possession of the mortgaged property in the event of certain contingencies mentioned in the mortgage bond happening. After the said loan was made the accused gave her from time to time certain sums of money on account and a balance of Rs. 1,190 was still due to her under the mortgage deed. She came to know that the accused had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court whereupon the search of the Insolvency proceedings was taken by her husband. He found that the accused had not only omitted to mention her as a creditor but had also mortgaged the very factory conveyed to her as security to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. for Rs. 4,500, who were mentioned in the Schedule as the only secured creditors. She was not aware of the date of the mortgage to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. If it was prior to her mortgage then the accused was guilty of the offence of cheating by false representations that he had in him good title which he could convey to her; were it not for the said assurance she would not have made the loan she did. If the mortgage was subsequent to hers the accused committed the offences of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation by dealing with the property in contravention of the terms of the mortgage-deed executed in her favour. Under these circumstances she charged the accused with cheating or in the alterative with criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation.

The Third Presidency Magistrate on the complaint being filed issued a notice calling upon the accused to show cause why process should not be issued against him and after hearing the parties discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The petitioner then approached the High Court under its Revisional Jurisdiction praying that the order of the Third Presidency Magistrate be set aside and a fresh trial be ordered.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments discharged the rule.

Mr. Kelkar appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared to support the Magistrate's order.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the opponent.

WOMAN MURDERED BY A WOMAN.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

KAUKAWA BASAWA AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who agreeing with the assessors found the first accused Kaukawa, a woman aged 18, guilty of murder; and disagreeing with the assessors he found the second accused Hashnya guilty of murder. He sentenced them both to death under section 302, I. P. C.

In this case four persons were charged before the Sessions Court with the murder of one Andaneva, a young woman of Chavdi, in the Dharwar District. The deceased when alone in her house, her husband being absent, was murdered in a deliberate and atrocious manner, her throat being cut, her face smashed, and her chest pierced. At about the time the murder was being committed, two boys, who were passing, saw the door of the house ajar and heard a cry of "Ayo." One of them thinking the deceased was being beaten by her husband gave an alarm. Some neighbours came there and found that the deceased was murdered. At that time only the first accused Kaukawa was there, who informed the neighbours that the other three accused had murdered the deceased. The police after inquiry arrested the four accused.

The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the present appellants and acquitted the other two accused. The first accused made a statement, before the Magistrate, to which she adhered in the Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge observed: "The significant facts which fasten the guilt upon the first accused are, first her silence and omission to raise an outcry when the murder was being committed; secondly, the admitted fact that when questioned by witness she first gave false names and then said that the murder had been committed by the other three accused; third, the fact that her bangles were broken and pieces of them were found lying near the corpse; fourthly, the fact that her hands were admittedly covered with blood; fifthly, the fact that her "sari" was stained in many places." The motive for the murder was cupidity. She had admitted to the villagers that she knew who had committed the crime, and she had been caught by them almost in "flagrante delicto." There was no independent evidence against the second accused, but the Sessions Judge was of opinion that his guilt was proved by his flight from the village, by the presence of blood on his clothes, by the fact that he was seen passing by a witness a short time before the outcry was raised and by his confession to one of the witnesses.

Their Lordships agreeing with the views of the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction of the first accused, but commuted the sentence of death to that of transportation for life, observing that the ends of justice would be served by the lesser sentence. The second accused was acquitted as there was no sufficient evidence to bring home the guilt to him.

Mr. Bhadkamker appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Gumaste appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

30-15—In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in Re Ginning Pool at Sheagaon, Little and Co, Hardatrai Rampratab v The New Mofussil Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, Part heard.

31-15—In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in Re Pressing Pool at Sheagaon, Little and Co, Hardatrai Rampratab v The New Mofussil Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, Part heard.

35-15—859-13—Shroff D and D, Fatmabai widow v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Mulla and M, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

Before the Honourable The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

788-13—Captain and Vaidya, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, Nanu H and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

39-14—424-13—Bhimji and Co, Amirchand Madhowji and Co a firm v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshá D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After Appeal Court Work is Over.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

502-07—Smetham B and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay and anr v Dayabhai Tapidas and ors, Ragh N and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain and V, Part heard, 10-8-15.

L C 98-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Tokersey Khairaz v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm, & anr, Motichand & D.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhasi Ladha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co., a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilioobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jebangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawane Singh Bahadur, KCSI, v. M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

512-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Bachibai widow v Tricumdas Hirji and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

1226-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Bachibai widow v Lilladhar Govindji and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

To be mentioned.

1406-14—Shroff D and D, Ruttonsi Rowji a firm v The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

1083-15—Mulji and Tha, Esmail Allarakhia v Dattatraya R Gandhi, Amin and Desai, Part heard.

Long Causes.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji &Co a & ors, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

1501-14.—Subnis & G, Popatlal Mulchand v. Dadiba, Pathari & ors, Jehangir M & S.

Short Cause.

932-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

786-15—Motichand and D, Hakimji Adamji v Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai and ors, against 3rd defendant only, 7-9-15.

Commercial Cause.

732-15.—Patell and Ez, Messrs Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, a firm, v. Adomji Jafferji & Co, a firm, Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

686-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

221-14—Daphtary F and D, Haridas Naranji and anr v Khimji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 782-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr, Shroff D & D, Maneck & Co.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Laxmibai, widow, v. Pariatibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

1070-15.—Nadirsha & S, Dewobai v. Keshowrao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B & Co.

GUJRANWALA MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

JUSTICE SHADILAL ON MAGISTRATE'S CONDUCT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

At the instance of the Municipal Committee of Gujranwala one Chum Lal, servant of the Committee was prosecuted under section 408 I.P.C., for criminal breach of trust and sent up for trial by Mr. Deeks, a first class Magistrate. After framing charges, the Magistrate passed an order adjournnig the trial on the ground that he was proceeding on a month's leave on the same day. The Magistrate was approached with the prayer for releasing the accused on bail but the application was refused. Appeal against this order was preferred to Sessions Judge, Gujranwala, who upheld the lower court's judgment. It appears that the Magistrate who first tried the accused locked up the records of the case and took away the key with him, with the result that the accused was unable to obtain copies of evidence and produce them before the higher Courts.

The accused then moved the Punjab Chief Court for bail. Justice Shadilal who heard the application admitted the accused to bail which, however, was to be furnished to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate and remarked that the adjournment of trial by the Magistrate was opposed to the proviso to section 354 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code was unjustifiable and that the Magistrate's action in locking up the records and taking away the key was altogether indefensible.

ALLEGED FALSE AFFIDAVIT AGAINST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

TRIAL AT ALLAHABAD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

Mr. Bishop, Assistant Magistrate of Allahabad, commenced the hearing of a suit in which one Pargan Singh was charged with having made a false affidavit against Mr. Kazim Hasan, Assistant Collector of Allahabad, trying revenue cases. It appeared that a suit was being tried by Mr. Kazim Hasan in which Pargan Singh was a party. It is alleged that Mr. Kazim Hasan asked him to compromise the suit. He refused to do so on which Kazim Hasan threatened him saying "You cannot win the case in my court if you do not compromise the case. I will be after you and you will be harassed all your life." Pargan Singh made an affidavit to this effect to the Commissioner of Allahabad who sent the file to the District Magistrate for enquiry. After the preliminary enquiry the present proceedings were started. Mr. Kazim Hasan made a statement in the court denying the allegations against him. Mr. Mir, Barrister, who happened to be present in Mr. Kazim Hasan's court on that day was also examined and stated that he did not hear Mr. Kazim Hasan using the words attributed to him. Charges were framed against the accused and the further hearing was postponed.

THE JEWISH V. C.

Acting Corporal Issy Smith, of the Manchester Regiment, the first Jewish soldier below commissioned rank to win the V.C., received a great welcome when he recently visited the Berner Street London County Council School, Whitechapel, to receive a presentation from the scholars and old boys. Corporal Smith won the distinguished award on April 26 for gallantry in rescuing wounded men under heavy fire. The first Jewish soldier to win the V.C. was Lieutenant de Pass, who was unfortunately killed in action.

The presentation to Corporal Smith consisted of a gold watch and chain, and it was handed to him by the Mayor of Stepney.

The Head Master, Mr. G. W. Hadfield, who presided, declared that no one at the school was surprised at the news of the Corporal's feat, because he had always exhibited great coolness in the school sports.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered on Tuesday last by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which William Charles Lewis, lately special-duty inspector in the G. I. P. Railway, charged Manek Rao and Vithal Ramji, typist and clerk respectively in the Goods Superintendent's office, G. I. P. Railway, with defamation. Messrs. Godinho, De Souza and De Cruz appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Gadkari, defended the first, and Messrs. Saher and Sohrab Banaji, barristers, defended the second accused.

"COMPLAINANT WAS PAID A BRIBE OF RS. 150."

The Magistrate said:—

I discharge both accused. I believe the defence story that complainant was paid a bribe of Rs. 150. It is suggested by the prosecution that complainant was the innocent catspaw of accused 1 and that accused 1 deceived accused 2 with the belief that complainant wanted a bribe and pretended to give complainant the bundle of notes handed to him by accused 2, but kept them for himself. In my opinion it is impossible to believe this story. No reason is shown why accused 2 in his statements to the Railway authorities should go out of his way to implicate complainant. The accused, however from the first supported the story of accused 1 that he first sent accused 1 to complainant about 12 or 1 p.m. on May 31st that they both went together to complainant's bungalow at about 7 p.m. that evening from the house of accused 1. This accused described how Dhirajlal took accused 1 aside and that both after some talk came up to Mr. Lewis and / accused 2. that accused 1 showed some fingers and accused 2 explained he would not afford to pay the amount and that Dhirajlal said accused 2 must pay at least two months' salary and that complainant heard the whole conversation.

Similarly with reference to the incident on June 1st, accused 2 in his statement to Mr. Lambert said he explained to complainant that he could not get more than Rs. 150 that he gave the notes to accused 1 who gave them to Mr. Lewis, that complainant took the notes and went into his house. Complainant himself deposed in evidence to the fact that when he put questions to accused 2 at the enquiry, accused 2 on being asked whether complainant had received the money at once replied in the affirmative and made a gesture to indicate how complainant put the notes into his pocket. No doubt there are contradictions in the statement made by accused 1 to Mr. Lambert. Accused 1 for instance stated "I laid the bundle on a chair beside Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis then went into the bungalow leaving the bundle of notes on the chair and brought out the pass and gave it to me. The notes were still lying on the chair when we came away."

PRESSURE BROUGHT ON FIRST ACCUSED.

Accused 1, however, subsequently retracted this story and there are the strongest indications that pressure was brought on accused 1 by the complainant to make a statement exonerating complainant from having received the bribe. Complainant himself refers to a talk about going to see a pleader about changing the story of accused 1. In endeavouring to save complainant accused 1 denied the interviews with complainant at the end of June which complainant himself admitted but the desirability of denying the interview with Mr. Lewis at about 1 p.m. on May 31st and the fact that accused 1 and accused 2 both went together to Mr. Lewis house at 7 p.m. did not occurr to him and accused 1 made no suggestion that he was wanted simply to identify accused 2. I disbelieve the evidence of Mr. Gazdar. His story coupled with his omission to tell complainant what he had seen and the circumstances in which he was called speak for themselves. There are a number of weaknesses besides in the prosecution story, amongst them I think may be noticed the alleged losing of the pass at Kurla, the omission of Ichharam to return the pass in accordance with the alleged arrangement on May 31st, the omission of complainant to return it until 7 p.m. on June 1st and the alleged failure of both complainant and Ichharam to recognise accused 2. In my opinion no reasonable grounds for framing a charge are made out.

ALLEGED BAD LIVELIHOOD.

STORY OF CURRENCY NOTES OF RS. 1,50,000.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, the case again came for hearing, in which Inspector Raghunathrao of the C. I. D. charged (1) Narendranath Mukerji, a Bengali, (2) Dwarka Ramnarayan Misr, a Purdeshi, (3) Bhimraj Baldeodas, a Marwari, (4) Kasim Karim, a Khoja and (5) Satischandra Dhur, a Bengali, with bad livelihood.

Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the first and third accused, and Mr. Godinho and Mr. De Souza, pleaders, for the others.

Bhulabhai Dalsukhbhai, a commission agent, identified the third and the fourth accused and said that on the 21st July, he was in Marwari Bazar, when he saw the witness Nagardas speaking with the two accused. Nagardas called witness and told him in the presence of the two accused that the accused's master died and that they burnt his account books and had brought down to Bombay currency notes of the value of one and a half lakhs, which were in the keeping of a Bengali who was in Bombay. The two accused then requested the witness to dispose of the notes on a promise of 20 per cent. commission. Witness said that he would give his decision the next day, and told his neighbour Sankalchand the same day about it. The next day the two accused met the witness at Marwari Bazar together with Nagardas, and asked him again about the notes being sold. On witness's asking to see the notes the accused said he would bring them the next day.

On the 24th July at about 4 p.m. the two accused with Nagardas met the witness at the same place in Marwari Bazar, when he was asked to go with them to see the notes. After some two hours, the three accused came back and the third accused showed him a currency note for Rs. 100. Witness then asked them to accompany him to Sankalchand's house, which they did. The fourth accused waited downstairs, while Nagardas, the third accused and the witness went upstairs. The note was then handed over to Sankalchand by the third accused and he was asked to satisfy himself about its genuineness. Witness and Sankalchand went to one Motilal, showed him the note and told him the story. Motilal said that the currency note itself was genuine, but it appeared to him that there might be some fraud about it. Sankalchand then returned the note to the third accused and told him that he would not go to the Bengali's house, but would meet them at Marwari Bazar the next day. The third accused then said that he would bring notes for Rs. 42,500 and asked Sankalchand to bring the money. Sankalchand said that Motilal would bring the money. On the 24th July at 6 p.m. Nagardas and the two accused met the witness at Mumbadevi, and they all went to Sankalchand's house, and the third accused asked Sankalchand what he had done in the matter. At 11 a.m. the two accused and Nagardas came to the witness's house, and they all went to Motilal's place, when the latter asked if they had brought the notes. The accused said that they were with the Bengali whom they would bring to the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station immediately and asked them to wait there. They also said that they would hand over the notes in any house, but near the Mahaluxmi Battery. Witness, Sankalchand and Nagardas waited at the Fire Brigade Station for two hours, but the accused did not turn up. Subsequently Nagardas told the witness that the third accused had told him that they were afraid of Motilal, who was a pleader's clerk, and had asked him to find out some one to buy the notes.

Sankalchand and Motilal then gave corroborative evidence. Motilal added that he gave information to the Commissioner of Police about the accused and the Commissioner referred him to the C. I. D. He saw Inspector Morris and under his instructions Sub-Inspector Barodia made inquiries, in which the witness assisted.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR A PURSE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Sergt. Longman charged one Sadoo Maruti with attempting to commit theft from the person of a boy, named Ben Sargon on the 3rd instant.

The evidence showed that the complainant who is a school-boy, was getting into a tram car at Two Tanks, when the accused came from behind and put his hand into the complainant's pocket in which there was a purse. The accused was arrested on the spot.

The defence was that this was a false charge.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's defence and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had eight previous convictions.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged John Farleigh and Fred Lemin, privates, belonging to the Devon Regiment, with the theft of a gold chain, two gold medals and a nickel watch, collectively valued at Rs. 510, from the person of Ismail Tayab, and with abetment. Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused committed the offence in the 6th Kumbharwada Lane on the night of the 9th ultimo. They were subsequently arrested by the Police and handed over to the Military authorities. The latter, however, sent them back to the Police to enable the latter to place them before a Presidency Magistrate in the ordinary course.

Mr. Blunt applied for a short postponement as he wanted to take the accused's statements.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE CREDIT BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Any amount of inconvenience has been experienced by the creditors of the Credit Bank of India on account of the payment of dividends by the Official Liquidator by means of Cheques payable only at the Bank of Bombay, Head Office, but at none of the branches of the said Bank. For convenience of the Sind Creditors, who have been ruined by the failure of the Bank, I suggested to the Official Liquidator the desirability of his arranging for the transfer of a portion of his funds for payment at the Sind Branches of the Presidency Bank. But the Official Liquidator has refused to entertain the suggestion.

Will you kindly lend your support to the reasonableness of the demand and bring home to the Official Liquidator the imperative necessity of his seeing to the convenience of his clientele. It is true that the Official Liquidator has been appointed by the High Court but I trust you will agree that he lives on the creditors' monies and is no less their employee.

In fact he exists for their convenience and should do all in his power to forward their interests.—Yours etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Hyderabad, Sind, Oct. 2.

WILL OF MR. A. G. VANDERBILT.

Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost in the Lusitania, left property in the United Kingdom to the value of £32,606. He bequeathed to his wife £200,000, the houseboat Venture, land in America, property at Gloucester House, Piccadilly, and elsewhere in England, and the income from £1,000,000. The executors were also directed to pay £400,000 in discharge of an antenuptial agreement.

Mr. Vanderbilt left £400.000 to any daughter of his and £200.000 to any children of his born afterwards; £100,000 to his brother Reginald, and £40,000 to his uncle Frederick.

To each person who had been in his employ for five years he left a year's wages.

To his eldest son William Vanderbilt he bequeathed his property at Rhode Island, to be kept intact; his coach Venture and the gold medal voted by Congress to Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The residue of his property is to be divided into as many shares as he has sons by his present wife, one-fourth of the capital to be paid to them on attaining twenty-one years of age, one-fourth at twenty-five, and the remaining two-fourths respectively on their attaining thirty and thirty-five.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was further insulted by not being believed and was asked to write it down myself.

You will thus clearly see that these men, having behaved rudely and being threatened by me to be reported, saw the expediency of forestalling me and making false allegations against me. I only regret that you believed them and did not take the trouble of wanting an explanation from me which would easily have convinced you of the facts and saved me this extreme annoyance.

Hoping this will lead you to do me justice and to proper treatment of the conductors.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) FRAMROZE M. DESAI.

Framroze M. Desai Esqr., 289, Chira Bazar, Girgaum, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of 11th instant. The Conductors were merely carrying out their duty in preventing you from leaving the car by the rear door and as you threatened to report them they were also correct in taking your name and address. The fact that they asked you to write your name and address down yourself is really no cause for complaint.

I cannot reply to further letters on this subject.—Yours faithfully,

For the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.,

Bombay, 14th September, 1915.

(Sd.) TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Bombay, 11th September, 1915.

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Sir,—

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in rude answers.

One who has an experienc

way servants will not require

they absolutely fail in the use

est discretion sometimes, and h

occasionally are and how often

taking due care in the discharge

duties.

1. Now, as regards the regulat

ferred to above. In the first ins

passengers who find a place quite in

rear have to traverse the whole length

the car in order to leave by the front d

as required by the new regulation.

often happens in this case that the old and

the infirm and ladies and children who can-

not walk in moving cars or who cannot

stand the shock,—often felt when the tram

is brought to a stand-still,—naturally

leave their seats only when the car stops

and it must take them some time to tra-

verse all the way to the front door; but the

conductor is so often careless in ringing the

re-starting bell and the driver follows it

often so mechanically that such passengers

sometimes miss their stations.

2. The gangway is so narrow that it

admits of just one passenger to pass through

it at once. Now the conductor's work

naturally is such that as a

rule he is standing somewhere

in the gangway while passengers

have to leave. Naturally when these have

to pass him on their way out it can easily

be seen what inconvenience that must cause

to lady passengers specially.

3. There are certain hours in the day

when the tram cars are quite packed with

passengers; and more often than not, the

gangway between the standing compart-

ments is quite blocked. One can imagine

the discomfort of lady passengers etc., in

having to make their way through such

packed passages.

4. It should be evident enough that at

starting and terminus stations of a tram

car either passengers have simply to get in

or out without any contrary movements, and

accordingly common sense would suggest

that it would be economy of time to allow

passengers to use both doors just as they

like at starting and terminus stations. If

the Company's servants in charge of the

tram car cannot use their discretion even

here they are not fitted for any work what-

ever.

This last is so plain a circumstance in-

deed that it seems from the correspondence

disclosed in Gujarati papers by a passenger,

Mr. N. A. Rana, the tramway officers them-

selves saw it in that light some time ago.

As is already clear to the travelling pub-

lic the tramway servants are often rude in

their behaviour with passengers and the

Company's officials, though often good

enough to see the wrong redressed, some-

times add insult to injury in their treat-

ment of complaints. The accompanying

correspondence shows how I was a victim of

this, and the travelling public will be very

grateful by your getting published in your

valued journal to enable those concerned to

see to what excess things are sometimes

carried.—Yours, etc.,

FRAMROZE MERWANJI DESAI,

1—2 Gowalia Tank Road.

[Copy of Correspondence.]

Bombay, 19th August, 1915.

Framroze Merwanji Desai, Esqr., No. 289, Chira Bazar, Girgaum, Road, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—It has been reported to me that when travelling on our car yesterday you endeavoured to leave it by the rear entrance inspite of being told not to do so and it was only after considerable trouble that you were induced to do so by the proper door. I must ask you obey the rules and regulations when travelling on our cars in future without disputing them.—Yours faithfully,

For the Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

(Sd.) TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co., Ltd.,

To, The Traffic Manager,

Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

Re. No. 87 dated 19th August, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I regret I could not answer to your letter referred to above owing to illness and constant pressure of business.

I regret very much indeed that you have assumed in the letter all the one-sided information and allegation of the conductors and without attempting to receive an explanation from me proceeded peremptorily to advise me as to how I should act in the future. A gentleman ought to consider this a rude treatment, and I only regret that you allowed yourself to be so led away as perhaps unconsciously to have caused me this great pain.

You do not take the trouble to inquire about the facts; nevertheless I would state them to enable you to see how unjustly I have been dealt with by your department.

On the 18th ult., having a very urgent business I travelled by tram when suddenly I was overtaken by a severe fit of fever, and was almost unconscious when the tram reached the Victoria Garden Station; and on the conductor calling out, I suddenly realised that the tram had been left by all passengers and I was the only passenger remaining in. On the sudden impulse I left the seat and as the tram had reached its furthest destination, I thought the front should now be the reverse, and accordingly I attempted to get down by what might be considered the rear in the original direction. My mind was not quite clear and before I could get down, the two conductors stopped me and asked me to get down by the other exit. I remonstrated gently that as the car was vacant and not going further there was no necessity of insisting on my going the other way especially as the other tram was close behind. Accordingly they stopped me forcibly and closed the doors so violently that I narrowly escaped the accident of having my fingers crushed. I was so ill then that I sat down again in my seat exhausted and took their numbers and threatened to report them for their rudeness. On being told subsequently that the tram was going into the shade, I got down and stood by; when suddenly at the instigation of the conductors, a starter No. 15 came along with a policeman, and wanted my name. I gave it without the least objection, when I

(Continued in Column 5.)

...ssure oneself against all frauds and imitations a...
...SKOPF watches (which have obtained several Medals...
...ee that they bear the trade-
...LSO examine *minutely* that
... Roskopf and that there are *no*
... or after the name Roskopf, *nor*
... indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.",
... or around the trade-mark of the
...nes.

ROSKOPF PATENT SWISS MADE

...scrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixin...
...r qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like...
..."Roskopf," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at...
... the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are...
... much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise th...
...jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that...
...ome necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and...
...examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we...
...liged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & o.,**

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,, ,, Shoes....	4	0	0	,, Pump Shoes.....	3	10	0
,, Albert Slippers...	3	2	0	,, Elastic Shoes....	4	3	0
,, Goorgabee Shoes..	3	4	0	,, One Clip Shoes..	4	12	0
,, Sambur Slippers...	2	10	0	,, Oxford Shoes (handsewn).....	5	6	0
,, ,, Shoes.....	3	8	0				
,, ,, Boots....	4	13	0	,, Canvas Slippers..	2	0	0
,, Canvas Shoes....	2	10	0				

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NECESSARY LUXURY.

HABITS OF PEOPLE FAMOUS AND OTHERWISE.

The call to economise is general, and the genial Smiles would rejoice to see an Empire rally to the banner of "Self Help." Will no one speak a word for luxury? To ride your horse on the curb should not involve strangulation.

But, writes "R.R.B." in "T. P's Weekly," nine-tenths of the well-to-do population of these islands will have to face a changed life after the war. Whether we enjoy the change will depend upon the mobilisation of our luxuries.

There are two ways of going to the theatre. First, two stalls (21s.), two suppers (7s.), cabs, etc. (5s.), total 33s.; and second, two seats in the pit (5s), motor 'bus home (6d.), supper when we get there total 5s. 6d. The play is the same in both cases, and the result of both equations is represented by "x", the amount of pleasure obtained. There is nothing very distinguished about the "stalls," for do not the "deadheads" sit there? Yes, the Teutonic shrapnel has decimated the first-line trenches of the theatres, and few will be able to defend them with "silver bullets," and the blank cartridges of "complimentary tickets" do the manager no good.

RIVAL HOSPITALITY.

And what is true of the theatre applies equally to other habits, such as living in houses, dining, driving, travelling, hearing music, reading books, smoking tobacco and dress. None of these things are necessary, but all are desirable.

Some luxuries are obsolete. Large houses are supposed to date from the era of enormous families. They came really from the "competitive dinner." People have ceased to invite their acquintances to long, stodgy, and expensive meals to excite their envy and extort a rival hospitality. Unhappily the friendly dance, with refreshment so light as to permit dancing to continue indefinitely, has gone with its gluttonous counterpart. And the house is recognised nowadays as a private and not a public place. I defy a householder to find reasons for a house bigger than this: dinning-room, two general rooms (called "smoking" or "morning"), bedrooms for family, guests, and servants, and nursery. Though such a place in a fashionable quarter might command a higher rent than an ungainly mansion, it is a relief to find that this generation is not luxurious in houses.

The decline of manners and the return of society and art to primitive and brutal savagery of expression has "scrapped" the "drawing-room" without substituting the bear-pit.

Eating and drinking as a recreation have had their day. Smoking is the vice of the hour. And in these matters the less one indulges the greater the pleasure. I know that if I could but put out my pipe for a day it would become more fragrant than the city of Havana aflame. Who could enjoy Benedictine in a tumbler? Or, who could bathe in barley water? The only orgy worth indulging in is abstinence. Possibly for that reason, and also for actual pecuniary economy, I prefer walking to riding, and a motor-'bus to a relentless "taxi" impassively reckoning the tale of tuppences like a Recording Angel. I admit the pleasure provided by a Rolls-Royce, when a friend, who can do these things, lends one the wheels of his chariot.

Good men have thought otherwise. Pitt drank too much for his gout, and Fox, because he liked it.

READING ALOUD.

It is not to be expected that our high-spirited youth will take kindly to the favourite recreation of Fitzgerald, translator of Omar Khayyam. He used to hire a boy for a few pence to read aloud to him in the evening. Thus was the whole world brought to his slippered feet as he sat there in a dressing-gown.

Tennyson and Carlyle found talk and tobacco all that they needed. Ruskin objected to the tobacco, as he objected to all recreation, with what result is well-known. And Tennyson, when nearly seventy, found in German grammar a pleasant amusement, and the prelude to the reading of Teutonic masters, among whom Bernhardi Treitschke, Nietzsche, and the other strafers were not then enrolled. The leisurely reading of books as a recreation has gone out. Women support the circulating libraries, and men read when it is wet, or when they want to learn something. But let any householder compare his bill for Canterbury mutton with his quarterly roster at the booksellers' He will see that the sheep has defeated the author by several pounds. Yet the evening at home over a book, even the newly-bought book, is cheap compared with any other, is far more restful and capable of infinite variation.

NAPOLEON AND OTHERS.

Cards provided a recreation for Napoleon in exile, but whether the habit is expensive or no depends on the speculative tendencies and nationality of the player. Miss Olga Nethersole used to play "patience," a homely and quiet habit.

Music may be a cheap luxury or a very expensive one. Nero found it cheap to play the violin while Rome was burning. And Sir Joseph and Mr. Thomas Beecham, while providing the public with music have found that setting the Thames on fire requires a torch of gold.

Yet Sir Henry Wood has found it possible to give his wonderful Promenade Concerts at a figure that works out from eightpence a head. A stall at the Russian ballet costs thirty shillings.

RECREATIVE MUSIC.

There is a great future for music as a recreation. It is a serious occupation, yet preaching is barred. No unpleasant associations can be awakened. For instance, one of the disadvantages of being a fraudulent solicitor is that one may see Mr. Granville Barker's play, "The Voysey Inheritance," or read one of the thousand novels that have such villains as their heroes. But who heard of a Beethoven symphony waking unpleasant memories?

It is really difficult to lay one's hand on expensive luxuries. All the things one wants most are fairly cheap. It is the wasted money that we repent. And it will be by a thinning-out process that we shall escape the Official Receiver after the war. We shall begin to walk ten minutes earlier to save the "taxi," go to the "pit" once a week instead of to the "stalls" once a fortnight, read and talk after dinner instead of dressing and dining out. We may imitate the German (though I hope not) and have no "guest chamber" in our houses.

KEEPING OPEN HOUSE.

One remembers the enormous expenses incurred by Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa, where he surrounded himself with quite a court. And Mr. Arnold Bennett, who is a very regular worker with a large income, keeps open house at his Essex home. Also he motors and yachts. Those are reliable ways of spending money freely and steadily.

Mr. Gladstone's tree-felling hobby must have been profitable, while Lord Roberts' bicycling cost very little. Disraeli loved luxurious surroundings, but he used them as a spur to a tremendous literary activity, so that they were assets. He could only write when surrounded by costly things, just as Balzac did best in a common room, clad in his dressing gown.

Wagner spent a great deal of money on clothes; and I remember the amazement that I felt on walking up to his front door at Bayreuth and seeing what a palace had been erected for him.

But most of us neither had, nor will have the opportunity of speculating in the higher luxury. There is at least satisfaction in reflecting that the things most desirable in life are those which we share with ordinary folk. And these are by no means beyond our grasp.

EAGER TO FIGHT.

SCHOOLBOY'S ADVENTURES IN HOLLAND.

At the Feltham Police Court an amazing story of a school boy's adventures was related on Sept. 13, A little fellow, too small to be placed in the dock, named George Harris, 13 years of age, a schoolboy of Hatton-place, Marylebone, was charged with stealing 4s. from a drawer in a house at Poyle-cottages, Hanwell, the moneys of Bridget Stockwell previous Sunday.

Police-constable Prescott, U Division, said on Sunday he received information of the robbery at Poyle-cottages, and went to West Drayton railway station, where he saw the prisoner standing on No. 2 platform. He told him he was going to arrest him for stealing 4s. at Hanwell, and he said: "That's right, I took the 4s." He took him to the police station, where he made no answer to the charge.

The Chairman (Mr. J. Ashby). What made you do it?—I wanted to get into the Army, and having no money I stole it.

Mr. Harris, the boy's father, said he was a smart boy and at the top of his class in school, but they could do nothing with him. He had a mania for getting into the Army or the Navy.

The Chairman (to the boy).—You live at Marylebone. What brought you down at Hanwell?—I had been thieving in London, and thought I was going to be found out, so I ran away from home.

The boy's father said before this the boy had found his way to Antwerp, had been placed in a concentration camp, and had escaped from it.

The Prisoner.—Yes, sir, I had stolen again, and had a postal order for 10s., so I made my way down to Folkestone, where I saw a lady, who gave me 5s., and so I went on board a ship and asked the captaion to take me to Belgium, as I wanted to fight in the war. I offered him all my money, but he would not take it, but let me go on the ship, and I worked my pressage out by cleaning out the captain's cabin. When the ship arrived at Flushing I went ashore, and started to walk to Rotterdam. I then had only some English coppers on me. When I got to the frontier I saw two guards, and tried to pass between them, but they stopped me and spoke to me in a foreign language. I told them I was English, and one of them spoke to me in English and took me to some soldiers who took me along by a river to Antwerp and interned me in a camp. Afterwards I saw an officer, who said I was too young to be in camp, and he let me out, and after seeing the British Consul in Flushing I managed to make my way home.

Mr. Harris said his son was away for a month, and they did not know where he had gone to. It was from Scotland Yard they first heard of his whereabouts.

A Magistrate.—When you got to Flushing with only a few coppers, how did you get on for food? —I took some from the carts on the road and helped myself.

The Chairman.—Would you like to go into a ship now?—Yes, anything, so long as it's in the Army or the Navy. I want to get on the sea.

A Magistrate.—Then what did you go to Holland for?—To fight, sir, as a drummer boy or anything.

The boy's mother said she thought his story was quite true.

The chairman said the boy would be remanded to Willesden, and in the meantime the court missionary would try to find a ship for him, and he would be sent to sea.

The Boy.—Thank you, sir.

THE AGE OF GERMAN GENERALS.

Too old at forty, or at fifty either, has, as a rule, no meaning in connexion with the higher commands in the German army, writes the "Westminster Gazette." Haeseler and von der Goltz are 79 and 72 years of age respectively; von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are 68 and 66; von Kluck is 69, and of the same age are Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the Generals von Bulow and von Hausen. Von Bissing and von Falkenhausen are each 71. Woyrsch, Eichhorn, Emmich, Moltke are 67, and the following have the number of years stated after them: Linsingen, 65; Heeringen, 65; Scholtz, 64; Gallwitz, 63; Below, 62; Einem, 62; Falkenhayn, Chief of General Staff, 54. The Crown Princes of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Prussia, commanding armies, are respectively 50, 46, and 33 years of age. The latter would seem to be quite an exception.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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Saves a host of trouble.
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EXPERIENCES IN GERMAN PRISON.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S DIARY.

One of the most interesting articles in this month's magazines is "Some Experiences of a Prisoner of War," by an officer, Mr. Jeffery E. Jeffery, which is printed in the "Cornhill," and from which we make the following extracts:—

Mr. Jeffery's article, which is in the form of a diary, opens on October 15, 1914, in a German Military Hospital in France, and he is just being moved to the internment camp at Crefeld, in Germany.

11 a.m.—We are ready to start. The word is given—we file out slowly through the courtyard into the sunlit street, where two transport wagons are drawn up opposite the gate. There are nineteen French soldiers, two English privates, and myself. Our names are called by a German officer. Those who cannot walk are helped (by their comrades) into the wagons. We three English are carefully searched, but our money is not taken. It is decreed that the Englishmen must be separated by at least two Frenchmen. Does our escort (twenty armed men under a sergeant) fear a combined revolt, I wonder, or is this done merely to annoy us? I suspect the latter.

A crowd of inhabitants forms round us, pressing close to say good-bye. Suddenly the German officer notices this and in one second is transformed into a raging beast. He wheels round upon the crowd, waves his stick, and pours forth a torrent of abuse. The people cower back against the wall and his anger subsides. It is the first display of German temper that I have seen. To hear women reviled, even in a strange tongue and for nothing, is horrible.

In the open space outside the station we are drawn up by the pavement. The French are allowed to sit down on the kerb; not so we three unfortunate English. On our attempting to do so the sergeant in charge shouts at us and one of the escort threatens us with a bayonet. Some inhabitants who approach us with offers of food and drink are driven off harshly.

A crowd of German soldiers, some half drunk, collects round us. They all know the English word "swine." Pointing us out to each other they use it without stint. One man has a more extended vocabulary of abuse. Having exhausted it, he proceeds to recount for our benefit the damnable story that English soldiers use the marlinspike on their clasp-knives to gouge out the eyes of German wounded. These men undoubtedly believe it.

They produce knives of their own from their boots and threaten us with them. The expression on their faces is that of angry, untamed beasts. Finding that we are not to be drawn, the crowd gradually disperses, and for an hour and a half we are kept standing in the gutter.

6 p.m.—We file across the lines on to the other platform. On the way one of the English privates is kicked, hard, from behind by a passing German soldier. His whispered comments to me are unprintable. Our train appears to consist entirely of cattle trucks.

THE CATTLE TRUCK JOURNEY.

October 17.—Eventually arrived at our destination, Crefeld, at 1-30. We were taken out of the station almost immediately, marched through a large and rather hostile crowd, and put into a tramway-car. In this we went to the barracks—about two miles. Male inhabitants shook their fists at us, females put out their tongues—so chivalrous.

We live and sleep in the barrack-rooms, and we have the whole space of the barrack square—200 yards long by about 80 yards wide—to play about in! Subalterns are paid sixty marks (£3) a month, higher ranks 100. Everyone is charged two marks a day for messing. The unfortunate subaltern, therefore, finds his accounts flat at the end of the month—unless the month has thirty-one days, in which case he owes the Imperial Government two marks!

October 18.—Five more English officers arrived this morning. They were all more dead than alive, having spent three days and three nights in a cattle truck, the floor of which was covered with six inches of wet manure; the ammonia fumes had got into their eyes and they could hardly see; they had had practically no food, and all through the journey they had been submitted to every conceivable insult. The cattle truck contained fifty-two persons—officers, privates, and civilians. Such treatment is beyond contempt.

October 22.—In the course of a chatty little discourse at the roll-call parade the commandant informed us that in future we are to be counted at 7.45 a.m. and 10 p.m. further, that alcoholic liquors will no longer be obtainable. Thus we are robbed of two of our luxuries, drink and sleep! Football started in the square. The monotonous horror of this life is just beginning to make itself felt on me. The worst part of the whole thing is the total lack of privacy. There is no room, no corner of a room even, where one can go to escape the incessant racket and babble of talk. Reading and writing are practically impossible.

October 28.—Am now sharing a room with an infantry captain and three subalterns of the same regiment. We have bought cups and saucers, and have tea in our rooms every afternoon. New regulation that we may only write two letters a month.

October 31.—General von Bissing, commanding the district, visited some of the prisoners' rooms. Seeing one English officer who, having only just arrived, was far from clean, he asked him, through an interpreter, how long he had his breeches. The officer, who imagined that he was being asked how long the British Army had been clad in khaki, answered politely, "Nearly fourteen years!" Whereupon von Bissing was pleased to call our uniform "Dirty-coloured, disgusting, and bad."

November 2.—The authorities, with their usual thoughtfulness for our comfort, drive me mad. It's a *hell* of moral, physical, and the Russians are to be mixed up in the rooms in approximately equal numbers.

DESPERATE OVERCROWDING.

November 9.—Overcrowding becoming desperate. A seventh added to our room to-day. There are so many prisoners here now that we have to have two services for each meal. There are moments when I hate all my fellow-humans here. I find myself unable to fix my mind on anything, and sometimes I feel that this life will drive me mad. It's a hell of moral, physical, and mental inactivity. I would rather do a year here with a room to myself than six months as things are at present.

November 14.—The arrival of letters and parcels is the only event of importance in this monotonous life. An officer who receives two or three of either on the same day is regarded in much the same light as, at home, one regards some lucky person who has inherited a fortune. Every pleasure is relative and depends on circumstances. Here a tin of tobacco and two pairs of pyjamas are joys untold.

November 23.—Immense excitement this evening. Two Russians attempted to escape; they had obtained civilian clothes, passports, and a motor-car, but were given away by the man whom they had bribed to help them. They now languish in the guard-room. The German authorities spent two hours this evening searching all the rooms—I suppose for money.

December 1.—Have bought some more books, and read all day except for an hour's walk in the morning and another in the afternoon or evening. Daren't play football owing to the bullet in my neck.

December 19.—Wild scene in the canteen following the announcement that no more tobacco would be sold after the 26th of the month. "The prisoners are being too well treated" is apparently the popular clamour in the town. Fierce scrimmage round the bar to purchase what was left. However, the patriotism of the canteen contractor (who, need I say? is making a fortune out of us) was not equal to his love of gain. He bought up an entire tobacconist's shop, so that we were all able to lay in three or four months' supply.

Somewhere about this date a score or so of English soldiers arrived here. This was the result of our repeated applications to have servants of our own nationality as the Russians and French have. The appearance of these men horrified me. It was not so much that they were thin, white-faced, ragged and dirty, though that was bad enough; but they had a cowed bullied look such as I have never seen on the faces of British soldiers before and hope never to see again. Apart from what they told us, it was evident from their appearance that for months they had not been able to call their souls their own and that temporarily, at any rate, all the spirit had been knocked out of them.

December 25 (Christmas Day).—Into our rooms this afternoon, when we were all lying on our beds in a state of coma after too liberal a ration of plum pudding, there burst the N.C.O. of the guard and four armed men. He shouted at us in German, and we gathered from his gestures that he was accusing us of looking out of the window and making faces at the sentry. However, as we all went on reading and took not the slightest notice of him I think we had the best of it. I imagine that he had "drink taken," as one says in Ireland. We complained to the senior British officer, who saw the commandant about it. This sort of thing is becoming intolerable. The other night the guard entered a room, seized an unfortunate English officer (it is always the English), accused him of having had a light on after hours, although actually he was asleep at the time, and dragged him off to the guard-room, where he spent the night without blankets.

December 27.—It has been announced that as a punishment for the escape of a British major, all smoking will be prohibited from January 2 to 15; all tobacco is to be handed in at 10 a.m. on the 2nd.

January 2.—News gets scarcer and scarcer, German papers emptier and emptier. But there are signs of shortage in the country. No more rolls or white bread for us, for example.

January 5.—Managed to smuggle through the parcels office a tin of 100 cigarettes which had arrived for me, but resisted the temptation to open it.

SMOKING UP THE CHIMNEY.

January 8.— It has become evident that the authorities do not desire to take further steps in the tobacco question. This evening, therefore, we broached my tin of cigarettes. Crouching round the stove, we smoked them very carefully, blowing the smoke up the chimney. Rather like schoolboys and very ridiculous. Tobacco never tasted so good to me.

To-day one of the Russians who was implicated in the attempt to escape some weeks ago returned here. His role in the affair had been to stand at the gate and keep watch while the other two slipped out to the motor-car. All three of them, he says, have been kept handcuffed in solitary confinement ever since and fed only on black bread and weak coffee—and this *while awaiting trial*! Eventually his case was dismissed, as it was not proved that he was attempting to escape. The other two are to undergo imprisonment for six more weeks. They are desperate and want to commit suicide. And this is civilised warfare in the twentieth century.

The quality of the food is rapidly deteriorating. The bread is black, sour, and hard, with a large proportion of potato flour in it. The meat is generally uneatable. Fortunately supplies are coming fairly regularly from home, and we subsist almost entirely on potted meats, tongues, etc.

February 3.—Permission granted to us to write eight letters a month instead of two.

February 7.—Our hosts having now condescended to allow us to hire musical instruments, and having even granted us a garret to play them in, we enjoyed quite a pleasant concert this evening.

February 12. The incredible has happened. I'm to be sent home.

February 16.—Reached Flushing about 10.30. In the afternoon the boat which is to take us back arrived from England with German wounded. The two batches of men were close together on the platform. What a contrast! The Germans, clean, well cared for, dressed either in comparatively serviceable uniform or new civilian clothes; the English, white-faced, pinched and careworn, in threadbare khaki (some even in tattered French and Belgian uniforms), with no buttons, most of them with no hats or badges. At first our men were indignant—they had suffered much, and it was evident to them that the treatment of prisoners in the two countries had been very different—but soon the inherent chivalry of the British private soldier overcame his other feelings. The Germans were enemies, but they were wounded—cripples for life, most of them—and they, too, were going home. It formed a bond between the two groups. In five minutes cigarettes were being exchanged and conversation (aided by signs) in full swing.

DR. DUMBA'S DISMISSAL.

TEXT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE.

The text of the American Note to Austria-Hungary is as follows:—

Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his Government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. This information reached this Government through the copy of a letter from the Ambassador to his Government. The bearer was an American citizen, named Archibald, who was travelling under an American passport. The Ambassador has admitted that he employed Mr. Archibald to bear official despatches from him to his Government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple the legitimate industries of the people of the United States and interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety by employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as the secret bearer of official despatches through the lines of her enemy to Austria-Hungary, the President directs me inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty in Washington. Believing the Imperial and Royal Government will realise that the Government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the Government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary, and assures the Imperial and Royal Government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

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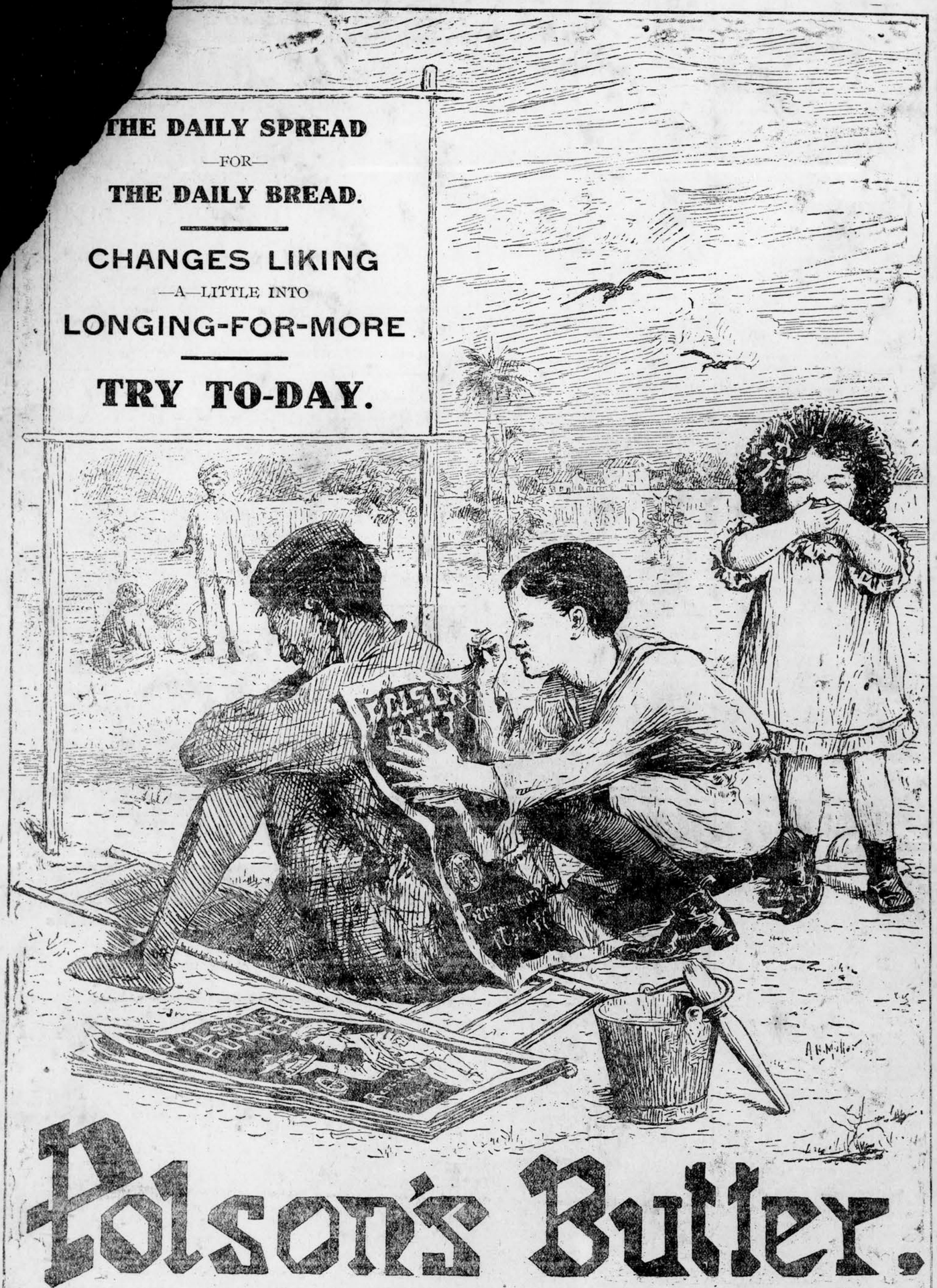

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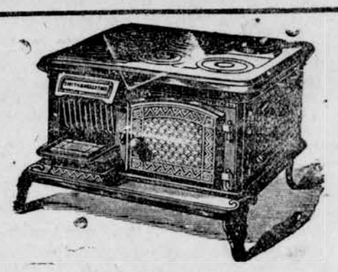

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Mod ws Street, Fort, Bombay.